

# Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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September 20th  
1919

VOL. CXXIX  
No. 3341



## OUR CONSTITUTION

FOR God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

- To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;
- To maintain law and order;
- To foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism;
- To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War;
- To inculcate a sense of individual obligations to the community, State and nation;
- To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses;
- To make right the master of might;
- To promote peace and good will on earth;
- To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy;
- To consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

*American Legion*

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*Carry on!*

# My Way of Teaching Piano Made Plenty of Enemies

ALL the old fogeys who are down on anything new—especially correspondence study—made it pretty hard for me when I first started twenty-five years ago.

And the fact that in spite of their opposition I *obtained more students every year* seems to me pretty good evidence that my method isn't wholly bad.

I now have far more students than were ever before taught by one man. There isn't a State in the Union that doesn't contain a score or more skilled players of piano or organ who obtained their *entire* training from me. They learned *in quarter the usual time and at quarter the usual cost*. I will gladly refer you to any number who will soon convince you of the excellent results they gained from my instruction. My free booklet, "How to Learn Piano or Organ," will interest you and inform you. But don't send for it if you're afraid of being convinced.

My way of teaching piano or organ is entirely different from all others. Out of every four hours of study, one hour is spent *entirely away from the keyboard*—learning something about Harmony and the Laws of Music. This is an awful shock to most teachers of the "old school," who still think that learning piano is solely a problem of "finger gymnastics." When you *do* go to the keyboard, you accomplish *twice as much*, because you *understand what you are doing*. Within four lessons I enable you to play an interesting piece not only in the original key, but in all other keys as well.

I make use of every possible scientific help—many of which are entirely unknown to the average teacher. My patented invention, the COLOROTONE, sweeps away playing difficulties that have troubled students for generations. By its use Transposition—usually a "nightmare" to students—becomes easy and fascinating. With my fifth lesson I introduce another important and exclusive invention, QUINN-DEX. Quinn-Dex is a simple hand-operated moving picture device, which enables you to see, right before your eyes, every movement of my hands at the

keyboard. You actually see the fingers move instead of having to reproduce your teacher's finger movements from memory—which cannot be always accurate—you have the correct models before you during every minute of practice. The COLOROTONE and QUINN-DEX save you months and years of wasted effort. They can be obtained only from me and there is nothing else, anywhere, even remotely like them.

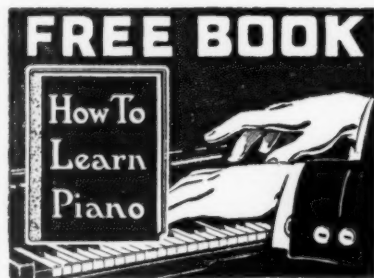
The old way of studying with a so-called "private" teacher by the oral or spoken method possesses many obvious disadvantages. If you want a teacher "all to yourself" and yet can afford only \$1 to \$3 a lesson you naturally cannot expect the highest grade of instruction. To obtain the entire *exclusive* attention of a *real* authority for so small a fee would usually be impossible. Furthermore, by the old-fashioned oral method, at least half your "private teacher's" time is absolutely *thrown away* in giving you routine instructions about clef signs, measure bars, sharps, flats, the value of notes and rests, etc., etc., which are *necessarily* the same for all students and could just as easily be put into writing. Of course you can't remember a *quarter* of what he tells you, so most of your next lesson is taken up going over the same material again. This truly sinful waste is entirely done away with by my WRITTEN METHOD. Your routine instructions are all in *writing* for reference any time, day or night. Nothing is forgotten nor needlessly repeated. You obtain as much of my time as you *really need*, and every minute of it is devoted to your *real guidance*, and *not* to routine instructions.

Men and women who have failed by all other methods have quickly and easily attained success when studying with me. In all *essential* ways you are in closer touch with me than if you were studying by the oral method—yet my lessons cost you only 43 cents each—and they include all the many recent developments in scientific teaching. For the student of moderate means, this method of studying is *far superior* to all others, and even for the wealthiest student there is nothing *better* at any price. You may be certain that your progress is at all times in accord with the best musical thought of the present day and *this makes all the difference in the world*.

My Course is endorsed by distinguished musicians who would not recommend any course but the best. It is for beginners or experienced players, old or young. You advance as rapidly or as slowly as you wish. All necessary music is supplied without extra charge. A diploma is granted. Write today, without cost or obligation, for 64-page free booklet, "How to learn Piano or Organ."



DR. QUINN AT HIS PIANO—From the famous sketch by Schneider, exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition.



## FREE BOOK COUPON

QUINN CONSERVATORY Studio DIA,  
Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your free booklet, "How to Learn Piano or Organ," and full particulars of your Course and special reduced Tuition Offer.

Name.....

Address.....

**Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music**  
Studio DIA, Social Union Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.



# Little Signs That Reveal Character at a Glance

The Simple Knack of Knowing All About a Person at Sight

EVERY ONE knows that a high forehead indicates the intellectual type—that a receding chin denotes weakness, while a pronounced chin means determination—these things and a few other signs are understood by all. But often these signs are counterbalanced by others which are just as apparent but which the average person doesn't know how to diagnose.

As a consequence we often jump to conclusions about people which prove incorrect because we don't carry our observations far enough. It's like trying to read a sentence by looking at the first one or two words. We might guess the sense but more likely than not we'd go wrong. Yet once you have the secret, you can understand what all the little signs mean and get at a glance a complete picture of the characteristics of every person you meet, as easily as you read this page.

I know this to be true for I used to be about the poorest judge of character that I know. I was always making friends only to find that they were the wrong kind, or saying the wrong thing to my customers because I had failed to "size them up" correctly, or lending money to people who never intended to pay me back. I even made a costly mistake by giving up a good job to go into partnership with a man who turned out to be little short of a thief.

I was pretty much discouraged by this time and I determined that the thing for me to do was to learn to read character, if such a thing as that was possible, for I felt that unless I did know whom I could trust and whom I couldn't, I never would get very far.

It was about this time that I read an article about Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, who is recognized as the foremost character analyst in this country, and who was employed by a big company at a record fee to select their employees. I thought then that if hardheaded business-men paid such a salary as this in order to insure their getting the right kind of workers that there sure must be something in character reading for me.

One day while in Pittsburg my eye was attracted by an announcement of a lecture on Character Analysis by Dr. Blackford and I decided to go and see if I could learn anything.

That lecture was an eye opener! Not only did Dr. Blackford show how easy it is to read at a glance the little signs that reveal a person's character, but after the lecture she gave a remarkable demonstration of character reading that amazed the audience.

She asked the audience to select two people in the hall to come up and be analyzed. Several men, all of them entirely unknown to Dr. Blackford, were suggested and finally two were chosen. As they came upon the platform Dr. Blackford looked them over keenly and, after a moment's thought, began to analyze both of them at once. She mentioned the characteristics of one she described the corresponding characteristics in the other.

Beginning with generalities, she told the audience, every one of whom seemed to know both men, that one was a good mixer, aggressive, bold and determined, while the other was more or less of a recluse, very self-contained, quiet and gentle.

The first, she said, was brilliant, clever, quick-witted and resourceful; the second, a silent man,

slow and deliberate when he spoke, and relied upon calm, mature judgment rather than brilliant strokes of ingenuity and wit.

The first man according to Dr. Blackford was active, restless, always on the go, impatient, and able to express himself only in some active, aggressive manner. The second man was studious, plodding and constant, and expressed himself after prolonged concentration and careful thought. The first man, the doctor said, was therefore especially equipped to execute plans, to carry to success any course of action, but was not particularly qualified to make plans or to map out a course of action—he could make practical use of

the other the student and counselor, and as a team they were remarkably successful.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the lecture was over it didn't take me long to get up to the platform and inquire as to how I could learn more about character reading, and I found that Dr. Blackford had just completed a popular Course that explained the whole thing and which would be sent on approval, without charge, for examination. I immediately wrote the publishers and received the Course by return mail.

And when it came I was never so amazed in my life—for here was the whole secret in seven fascinating lessons. No hard study—no tiresome drudgery, just interesting pictures and simple directions that I couldn't go wrong on.

Why, the very first lesson taught me pointers I could use right away and it was only a matter of a few weeks before I was able at one quick but careful survey to tell just what a man was like by what he looked like.

And what a revelation it was! For the first time I really knew people whom I thought I had known for years. It was all so simple now that it hardly seemed possible that I could have made such mistakes as I did before I heard of Dr. Blackford.

People took on a new interest. Instead of just "blanks" each one became a definite personality with qualities, tastes and traits which I was always able to "spot." Why, the very act of meeting people became the most fascinating pastime in the world. And how much more clearly my own character loomed up to me. I knew as never before my limitations and my capabilities.

But it has been in my contact with people in business that my new faculty has helped me most—to say that it has been worth thousands of dollars to me is to put it mildly. It has enabled me to select a new partner who has proved the best help a man ever had—it has made it possible for us to build up probably the most efficient "frictionless" organization in our line of business with every man in the right job—it has been the means of my securing thousands of dollars' worth of business from men I had never been able to sell before because I hadn't judged them correctly, for after all salesmanship is more in knowing the man you're dealing with than in any other one thing—and what I've learned from Dr. Blackford's lessons enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more.

Is it any wonder that such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, the Baker-Vawter Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and others have sought Dr. Blackford as counselor; or that thousands of heads of large corporations, salesmen, engineers, physicians, bankers and educators have studied her Course and say that the benefit derived is worth thousands of dollars to them?

## Send No Money

The biggest surprise about Dr. Blackford's Course you haven't read yet—and that is the price. If after examining the seven lessons in your own home you decide to keep the Course you need only send \$5 in full payment. If you are not entirely satisfied with the Course, send it back and you will owe nothing.

Merely send the coupon for it now without money—or write a letter and it will be sent to you charges prepaid.

You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon, before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

### FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

## Independent Corporation

Publishers of the Independent Weekly

Dept. B19 119 West 40th Street New York

Please send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons called "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5 in full payment of the Course.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Leslie 9-20-19



"What I've learned enables me to know as much about a man the first time I meet him as his best friend—sometimes more."

many different kinds of knowledge but did not have the patience or the power of concentration to search out and classify the knowledge so that it could be used. While he was a brilliant speaker, a resourceful and effective debater, he lacked the power to dig out and assemble the material for orations and debates. The second man, she continued, being shy and self-conscious, could not speak in public, but was a master of study and research and strong in his ability to classify and correlate all kinds of knowledge.

"Indeed," said Dr. Blackford, "this gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, especially in court practice. The other gentleman would be a remarkable success as a lawyer, but his particular field would be the preparation of cases and the giving of counsel to clients. Therefore," she went on, "they would be particularly fitted to work together as partners not only because they complement each other professionally but because their dispositions are such that they would naturally admire and respect each other."

As she said this the audience broke into a storm of applause and upon inquiry I learned that the two men were indeed lawyers and partners, that they had been partners for twenty years and were well known in Pittsburg for their intense affection for each other and for the fact that during their twenty years' partnership they had never had a disagreement. One was the brilliant trial lawyer;

# The Way to Buy a Motor Truck



SO many different makes of trucks are being offered for sale for such a variety of reasons that the simple fundamentals of value in a truck are apt to be overlooked by the purchaser. Satisfactory answers to the following questions will go far to safeguard even the most inexperienced.

**How Long Has the Truck Been Built?** Until a make of truck has been operating a number of years it has had no chance to prove its life. It is still experimental. There are White eight and nine year olds which have run 200,000\* and 300,000 miles, and are still giving the best of service.

**What Is Its Record?** What has a truck actually DONE, over a period of years, in the hands of thousands of owners? The steadiness with which it works, its ratio of days in active service, is an important factor in low cost of hauling. All records of which we have any knowledge show that White Trucks have the highest operating percentage, by a wide margin.

**Who Are Its Owners?** If large fleet users, governed by comparative cost records, buy a certain make, year after year, in ever-increasing numbers, their choice is a pretty safe guide. The White Company publishes an annual ROLL CALL of fleet owners whose installations aggregate many thousands of White Trucks and continue to grow steadily from year to year.

**Who Is Its Maker?** The maker of a truck is like the issuer of a bond—an indispensable factor in its value. His experience, plant, manufacturing policy, resources, facilities and service to owners,

make a big difference to truck users, in the truck they get and the service it renders. His ability to stay in business and stand behind his product is a factor in its future value. The White Company has years of experience, thousands of trained employees, tens of thousands of trucks in active service.

**What Are His Service Facilities?** Service is essential to truck operation. With innumerable trucks in active use, it may require as much capital, as extensive plant, as good manufacturing ability, to give *owner service* as to build the truck itself. Such resources require time, money and experience. The White Service Organization is nation-wide, representing a large capital outlay.

**What Is His Output?** Output has considerable bearing upon the actual truck value represented in its cost. Without the advantages of increased output and more efficient methods of production, a manufacturer lacks the ability to absorb rising costs. He does not have the conditions for economical manufacture. The large output of White Trucks combined with increased efficiency in men, methods and machinery has kept the White price remarkably stable during a period when truck prices have advanced as much as sixty per cent.

The above factors are *important*; they determine the kind and cost of transportation service an owner gets—and that is after all the only thing worth buying. Because of these factors White Trucks have a high earning power and are in greater demand than trucks of any other make.

THE WHITE COMPANY  
CLEVELAND





# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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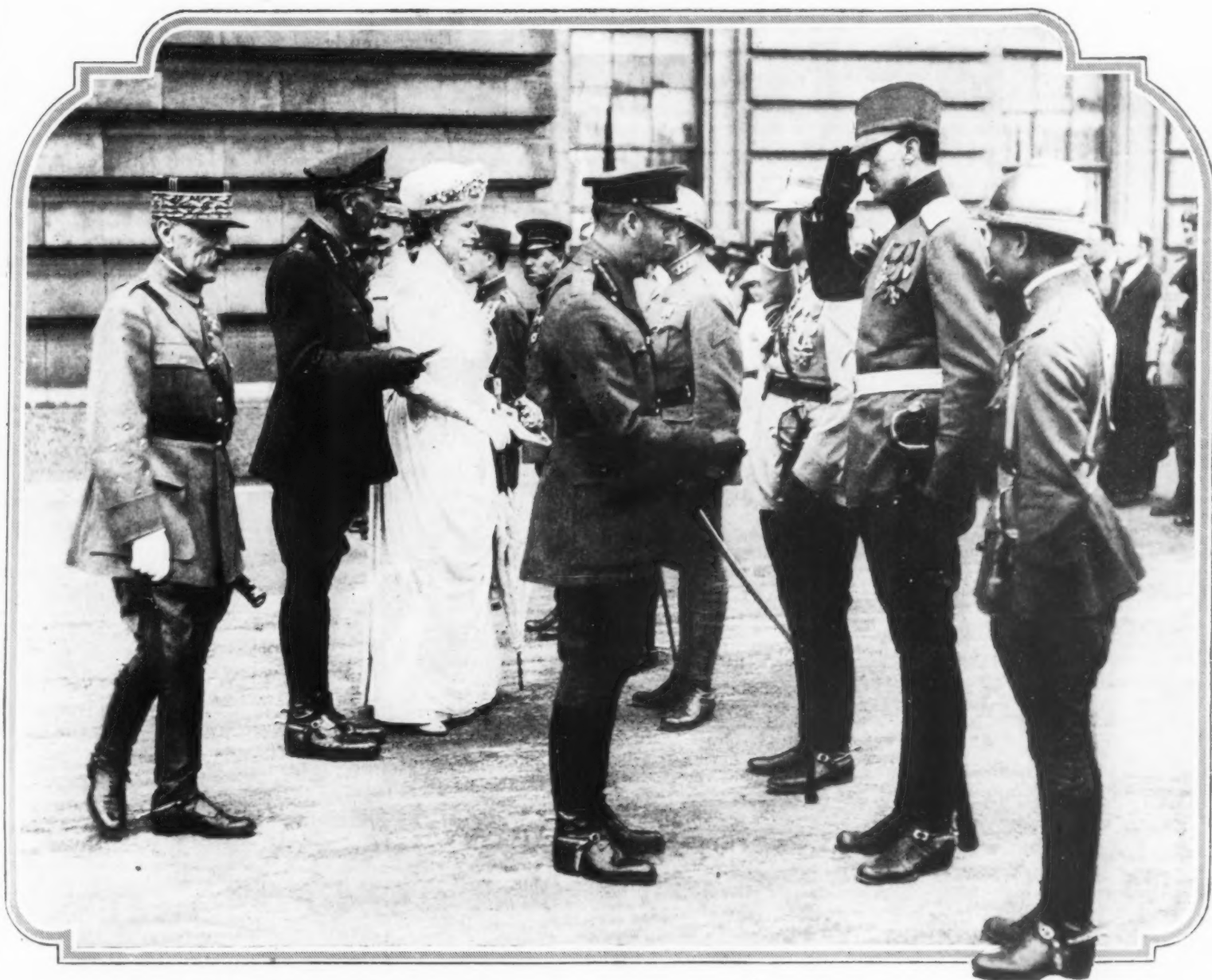
CXXIX

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

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## A Welcome from Great Britain's Rulers



The ruler of the largest of the Allied nations decorates the representative of one of the smallest. King George of England welcomes Colonel Milosavlytevitich, of Serbia, to one of the greatest spectacles London has ever known—the celebration of the winning of the war and the

coming of peace. Marshal Foch is seen at the left. The Queen, who is near her royal husband, is assisting the King in greeting many of the most distinguished men of the world, gathered in the metropolis to pay their nation's tribute to England on one of her greatest days.

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## Try It Yourself!

**W**HY the constant attitude of opposition to business, big and little? Anyone can go into business. Very little capital is required for some enterprises. A newsstand is stocked with goods for the most part returnable. Stores are stocked on credit. Many a captain of industry began life with an investment of only a few dollars.

Let one who is envious of another's success go into business for himself, or if he thinks the farmer is a profiteer, let him take up a Government homestead or start with his garden, and try farming for himself.

Many a worker who grumbles because of a business man's success, and denounces him as a grafter, has sufficient savings to start a business of his own. It can be done. Why does he not do it?

Simply because he will not risk his capital. He realizes that everyone who ventures into a business enterprise takes the risk it involves; not only the ordinary risk of business, but also the extraordinary risks of bad accounts, theft, fire or calamity of any kind.

To conduct a business requires ability, care, efficiency and honesty, which are the basis of credit. A man who goes into business runs his own chance of a profit or a loss. He must have "nerve."

Thousands of successful merchants started with very little, and on a small investment built up their business, because they had ability to do so.

Carnegie was a telegraph operator, but saved enough from his meager salary to go into business for himself. Rockefeller was a clerk in a grocery store before, with several of his young associates, he ventured into trade. Schwab was a water boy in an iron mill, and worked his way up to the commanding position of a captain of industry. Henry C. Frick was a farmer boy, then clerk in a dry goods house, and is now among the heaviest income taxpayers in the country. All were poor boys—alert, eager, ambitious, honest and confident in their ability to win. Hence their success.

Any one can make money but it takes a wise man to keep it. So it might be said that any man can go into business but it takes a man of industry, fitness and capacity to meet his competitors successfully.

Let workers who think they are entitled to a share of the profits of the employer bear in mind that they themselves can be employers if they choose to take the chances, and that when they propose that the employer share his profits with them, there is justification in the employer's suggestion that they also share the losses.

And further, let everyone who denounces the profits of the railroads or industrial corporations bear in mind that the securities of most of these are purchasable in the open market, so that any one who desires to share in the profits, on the same basis as the heaviest owner, can buy any number of shares that his resources will permit.

We have been so accustomed to hearing denunciations of business men and business methods that we have overlooked the salient fact that there is no restraint on business, no limitation on enterprise, and none on the investment of capital, whether it be \$100 or \$1,000,000.

Let those who envy the business man get into business for themselves. If they fail, the experience will at least teach them a lesson well worth learning.

## Discrediting a Patriot

**W**HEN the war hung in the balance and adequate production of spruce airplane stock was one thing to help turn the scale, Brigadier-General Disque, then a colonel in the U. S. Army, was sent to the Northwest to turn the trick. He found the lumber industry prostrate and disorganized through the joint agitation of the I. W. W. and the American Federation of Labor. Appealing to the patriotism of the men Colonel Disque organized the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. This proved to be a very successful labor organization from the point of view of the men. It brought them higher wages and better working conditions. It was equally satisfactory from the standpoint of the Govern-

## A Timely Warning

By Attorney-General NEWTON of New York

**T**HE so-called free speech in which these radicals indulge is anarchistic. To permit a foreigner or any one else who enjoys all the privileges our Constitution guarantees to stand on a street corner and indulge in disloyal utterances against our Government is not free speech in the accepted sense of that term. To permit them to do this is simply connivance at treason and sedition. **The framers of our Constitution never contemplated tolerance of seditionists and disloyalists.**

ment. Production was greatly stimulated, and for nearly two years every dispute was settled without resort to a strike.

Colonel Disque was not popular with the I. W. W. elements. The Federation of Labor, too, even during the war, appropriated \$30,000 to break up the Loyal Legion, and Colonel Disque aroused the enmity of all closed shop advocates. We do not know that this is back of the attack upon General Disque in Congress in connection with the investigation of war expenditures. We do know, however, that strikes are now on in the lumber industry in Washington, and concerted efforts are being made to destroy the Loyal Legion, for whose organization General Disque was responsible. Those familiar with the General's efficient work in connection with production of spruce airplane stock in the emergency of war feel that he deserves the thanks of Congress.

## The County Fair

**F**EW residents of the city who have not lived a good deal in the country can realize how much that time-honored institution, the county fair, has been, and still is, to the rural population. To hosts of farmers and their families it is one of the great events of the year. Not only does it afford much-needed recreation—being an occasion of social reunions and innocent hilarities—it also has been a powerful factor in the farmer's education. Not a little of his political enlightenment has been obtained in the past at this annual meet, for aspiring statesmen have been only too ready to gather there, to instruct him in his duties as a citizen. The oratorical treats have not infrequently been useful and inspiring. But, in the farmer's view, far more interesting and important have been the numberless practical lessons about his own business which he has learned.

The county fair gives to its patrons a clear demonstration of what their neighbors have been doing to exalt an honorable calling. Exhibits and addresses reveal and emphasize new and more profitable methods and means of making crops and handling live stock. The results of high efficiency are shown in prize pumpkins, apples, grain, cattle and poultry. Judgment is thereby sharpened and emulation excited. And we must not forget how, in by-gone days, breeds of horses were improved because of tests of speed and endurance on the circular track laid out on every fair ground. All this has had a stimulating influence on multitudes of farmers. Many a successful agriculturist has admitted his indebtedness to the fair for incentives of highest value.

Though local in their scope, county fairs react to the benefit of the whole nation, for they arouse keen competition that tends to raise the standards of quality and increase the quantity of essential farm products. Rightly do the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the agricultural press display a deep interest in these gatherings and encourage their holding and improvement.

## The Plain Truth

**VOTE!** Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 478. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 2477 votes have been cast.

**W**HY? The fact that dispatches from Washington state that 10,000 motor trucks lie rusting in a field near Baltimore has led to the query why these trucks have not been turned over to aid in the building of good roads, under the new law which permits the Department of Agriculture to do this and to make an

appropriation for good-road building in the various States, equalling the amount the States themselves respectively contribute. The explanation is made that the Department of Agriculture does not purchase the unused motor trucks to aid in road building because this would divert its funds from the building of roads, and at the same time and to an equal amount interfere with appropriations for road building by the States. This situation does not appear to be understood by the War Department, for it has made no explanation of the fact that 10,000 trucks, available and needed for good-road building, are rusting in the fields.

**MERITED!** Outside of purely military ranks no more indispensable or distinguished service was rendered than that of Henry P. Davison as head of the War Council of the American Red Cross. It took a big business man of the highest constructive powers to measure up to the war possibilities of the Red Cross, and Mr. Davison more than met the demands. In presenting to him the Distinguished Service Medal, Secretary of War Baker, after speaking of the recipient's "rare tact and consummate power of construction and direction," declared that "his dynamic qualities as a financier and his forceful personality assured to the soldier in the field and to the inhabitants of the devastated countries of Europe systematized measures of relief beyond the limits of specific statement." No other captain of industry filled so conspicuous a place in the field of war as Mr. Davison, but there were scores who dropped their private affairs as completely as if they had been in the army, and without compensation, gave their rare organizing powers to the nation at war. Would it not be well for Secretary Baker to give these also recognition?

**BONUS!** The industrial worker complains about the high cost of living, but the salaried man is the one who most needs sympathy. The Albany *Argus* commends the timely utterance of President E. T. Bedford of the Corn Products Refining Co. in behalf of office workers and salaried people in general. Industrial earners have secured frequent advances in pay, and though these advances may not quite have kept up with the rising cost of living the disparity has not been nearly so great as is the case with the salaried class. As Mr. Bedford points out the only help for such as teachers and clergymen is a more enlightened attitude on the part of those who contribute to their support, but business corporations may assist their office help and other salaried employees by means of the bonus system. The Corn Products Refining Co. pays a bonus every six months equal to 15 per cent. of the employee's salary, it being understood that this is solely an emergency measure to help meet the increased cost of living. The salaried man who should be credited with sticking to his job with out threatening to strike or to turn the world upside down and who by greatest economy has done his part in supporting the Government and all war causes, has a right to expect the relief which a bonus system affords.

**RULERS!** Some one took exception to Captain R. Arthur Hunt Chute's article which we printed on "Lincoln or Lenin." The Captain sends us a copy of the letter that he wrote in reply. It covers the ground so well that we trust that all of those who are inclined in the slightest degree to misunderstand what Bolshevism means will read it and remember it. The Captain says:

I don't take anything for granted. I take the workmen's protests from all over Russia as a proof that the working classes do not rule today in Russia. For example, read the following resolution passed by ten thousand workmen at the Putilof Works: "We, the workmen of the Putilof Works, declare before the laboring classes of Russia and the world that the Bolshevik Government has betrayed the high ideals of the October revolution, and thus has betrayed and deceived the workmen and peasants of Russia; that the Bolshevik Government acting as formerly in our names, is not the authority of the proletariat and peasants, but an authority and dictatorship." You inquire, "can any sane man have any objection to Proletarian Dictatorship?" Yes, my friend, there are millions of sane men in America, including the workman, that will take good care that the curse of Proletarian Dictatorship is kept out of this country. I spent three years in the trenches of France and Flanders with the First Canadians fighting Hohenzollern Dictatorship, and speaking not merely of myself, but for my comrades of the Great War Veteran Association, and the American Legion. I can say that we will fight just as strenuously against any attempted Proletarian Dictatorship, as we did against the Hun. In closing your letter you say: "If it is perfectly right for a minority to rule over the masses, why should it not likewise be perfectly right for the masses to rule over the minority?" It is not right, because it is against the very law of things. A few days ago I came in from the Grand Banks where I have been all summer with the Fishline Fleet. A week before we came ashore we ran into a terrific storm. In the midst of danger my mind was content because the captain was ruling over the crew. Because we had such minority rule over the masses, we came safely through the storm. On the Ship of State, and on every other ship, I prefer the captain on the bridge.



# Stay Away from Europe!

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

PASSPORTS will be issued by the State Department in Washington, after November first, to persons wishing to travel to France for pleasure.

Are you one of the three hundred thousand prospective tourists?

If so, stop, look, and listen.

You have had to use all your energy, your initiative, your influence in politics and business, and your pocketbook to get steamship reservations. But you have got them, for yourself and your family. The boy was going away to school, but this, you have figured out, is an opportunity worth more than any year of schooling. But above all, what the devil have they meant by all that red tape and bother over the passports, anyway?

However, soon you'll be off, and that will all be forgotten. The time is near enough to count your chickens. Destination—the battlefields of France!

In this excitement of details, has anybody asked you whether you know the real conditions of living which you are going to find. The absolutely truthful truth? (Truth has to be labeled this year—it comes in grades.) The truthful truth doesn't mean a rosy-spectacled view focussed from three thousand miles away.

No, not exactly, you say. You know pretty well, though. You have been reading the papers for five years. You are going to visit one of our closest allies. Of course you don't expect high-class accommodations in the war zone, but you are prepared for ordinary inconveniences, and all that.

If that is the extent of your sureness stop for a moment to look into some "crêpe-hanging" words of experience. After that, proceed your way—in whatsoever direction you may choose. The writer, to whom you are patiently and impatiently listening, never has been keenly desirous to offer gratuitous or unsolicited advice. After five years of personal contact with official censorship, official restrictions, and general passport difficulties, he is indeed even less inclined to urge further compulsory curtailment of the rights of freeborn citizens.

The decision to waive practically every restriction in passports and to allow American tourists to rush to France in such numbers as may wish to come has brought forth a fanfare of organized publicity and propaganda to augment that rush into a stampede. Send over the Americans with their dollars! Passing strange, is it not? that the French Government should have been so backward with its "All aboard!" invitation. Even now the government itself does not appear to be overly enthusiastic. It still seems to be a little wobbly in its decision. Why? Before that question can be directly answered, it is necessary to examine the fanfare and to inquire into its influence that it could so successfully override the government's reluctance.

There is no mystery. It is a question of dollars—the dollars which the American tourists will bring into the country to spend.

For the first time in the stress of all the excitement of war and peace, France is beginning to realize what a tremendous financial asset it has been to have had the American army spending money here. The popular belief has really been that our presence raised the cost of living to the detriment of the people. With the cost of living tripled, the blame was becoming rather bitter. Unfortunately, no one with influence and a logical head had the initiative to reiterate through the country that this might not be true. The fact that American mess sergeants sometimes bargained recklessly for village eggs, or that doughboys would pay a dollar for a haircut went as a current explanation of the cause, while no one thought how stable remained the value of the franc through the last two years of the war, largely because our army was spending millions upon millions in France.

Now that there are less than one hundred thousand American troops in France, the realization that this golden flow has ceased has struck those dealing with finance as a thunderbolt. In



The dangerous sanitary conditions in this wrecked home to which its impoverished owners have returned are typical of what the tourist will find all over the devastated area.

consequence—the advocacy to replace the lost dollars from the army purse by as many tourist dollars as possible. From a purely financial point of view this is perfectly sound.

The second group which assaulted the government's policy of continuing passport restrictions was the Touring Club of France, one of the most powerful organizations of the sort in the world, and one whose

activities are widely helpful to the tourist as well as his hosts in normal times. The Touring Club includes in its membership all the elements of business which come in contact with the tourist, and live directly on the tourist's spending. This entourage cannot flourish without the tourist, and therefore it demands tourist trade at all costs.

With these two arguments, why is it that there has been any opposition from the French Government towards throwing open the ports and saying, "Come one, come all!" The wiser heads have recognized that there is something more in the present situation. The original policy of restriction was one of guardianship not only for what was thought to be France's best interests but also for the interest of the undesired tourist.

I write "undesired tourist" advisably. France is suffering from a great (but only natural) fatigue. This fatigue is showing itself, among other expressions, in an intense irritation against foreigners. I have been informed that the government heads have been advised by the one department of the vast bureaucracy which comes into intimate touch with every phase of life—namely, the police—that this is the state of mind, and nerves, of the people.

Who can, or would, blame the French for this fatigue and irritation? For five years they have been hosts to foreign armies. True, those armies came to defend France, but a honeymoon based on external necessity eventually wanes. Put yourself in the Frenchman's place.

There was a peculiar propaganda eulogy of France when we came over. France was deserving of plenty of eulogy, but much that was offered was false in its facts. It eulogized sentimental traits which France never has possessed and never has had any desire to possess. This eulogy completely overlooked many of the most admirable qualities which lie at the foundation of French culture and civilization.

It is largely true that the American soldier has not known France. He has known the lines of communication and the mud of the trenches. He has not seen much of French family life. But what foreigner ever has? That, however, is another story.

The point is that the American is thinking, "The French don't really like us." He thinks this atmosphere is distinctly directed against Americans. The British Tommy has said much the same, and so have the Italians, the Belgians, the Swiss, and the Dutch. The truth is that France does not enthuse over any outsider just now. The visitors have stayed long enough. The wisest of the French realize the extreme value, just now, of a few months of being at home to no one.

All of this may be called psychological. The other fears are much more concrete and deal with particulars.

There is the fear of a meat famine.

There is the fear of a bread famine.

There is the chance of a sugar famine.

There is the certainty of a coal famine.

If these fears come true, it will mean going back to severe lines of rationing.

New York knew one winter what a coal famine can be like. There simply isn't the coal in Europe for the needs of the coming winter. It doesn't exist, as far as production is concerned.

What this coal famine is going to mean to France in every detail of living the imagination can predict today. The reality of it will be talking to-morrow.

The fifth prospect of trouble for the winter is in transportation. It is needless to repeat the story of the tremendous strain under which the railroads worked during the war. The worn-out rolling stock cannot be replaced over night, and the lack of coal is already standing as a handicap against the proposed increasing of the passenger express service. The wonder perhaps should be not that travel is such an ordeal, but that its possibility should exist at all. Not only is there no coal for the engines, but there are no engines to haul away and distribute such coal as does stand at the mouth of the pits. Food rots at

Concluded on page 470



The franc is going to purchase less and less for many a long month, and people who shop like this will suffer and blame the generous American soldiers for their troubles.

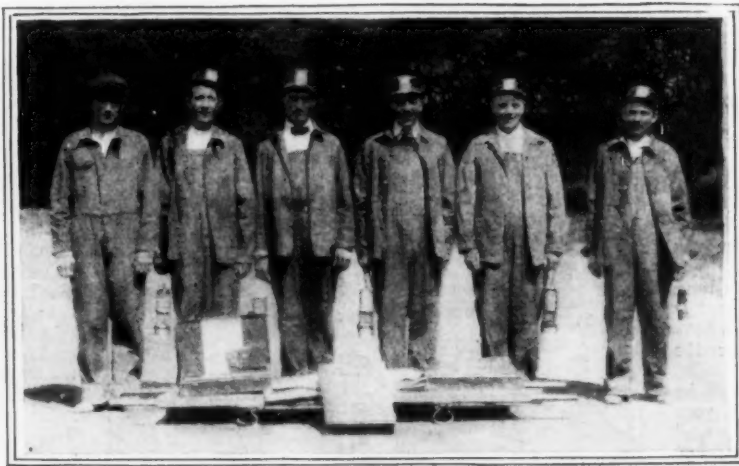


There will be interesting ruins for the tourist in France for years to come. There is no need to hurry over to see them.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Hon. Wm. C. Redfield, whose resignation as Secretary of Commerce will become effective November 1st of this year.



Honor team of the Berwind coal mine, Colorado, which will compete in the National First Aid Contest at Pittsburgh the latter part of September. These experts recently made an almost perfect score at Trinidad, Colorado, where they carried off all the highest honors.



Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King, who succeeds the late Sir Wilfred Laurier as Liberal Leader in the Canadian Parliament.

## A Cabinet Change

THE resignation of Wm. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, which goes into effect November 1st, comes just at the time when the manufacturers of the nation are readjusting themselves to the new and enlarged opportunities for capturing large slices of the world trade. His resignation was not unexpected, and is reported to be indirectly due to disagreement with Mr. Hines, Director-General of Railroads. Mr. Redfield, however, denies that his retirement is caused by any quarrel or chagrin, but is due solely to his intention of returning to his business affairs.

## To Safeguard Employees

PERHAPS there has never been a time when the safety of employees, especially of those engaged in hazardous occupations, was receiving more earnest consideration. This is emphasized by the forthcoming National First Aid Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, a contest in which will be entered teams from all parts of the Union where welfare work for employees has been highly developed. The right of employees to be protected to the utmost from dangers to life and limb is now everywhere recognized, and the policy of most of the employing companies is that of the ounce of prevention as well as of the pound of cure. One of the teams which will compete in Pittsburgh is the Berwind team of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which won first prize at the Company's field day held at Trinidad, Colo., on August 23d. It received an almost perfect score.

## Canada and the League

THE Canadians also are somewhat disturbed over what they understand would be Canada's obligations "to defend with blood and treasure the territorial integrity of thirty-two nations" if the Peace Treaty should be ratified in its present form. The opposition comes mainly from the Liberal party, which is

now headed by Wm. L. Mackenzie King, who succeeded Sir Wilfred Laurier as Liberal Leader in the Canadian Parliament. Mr. King is a graduate of Harvard, as well as of other universities, and has served in the Canadian Cabinet as Minister of Labor.

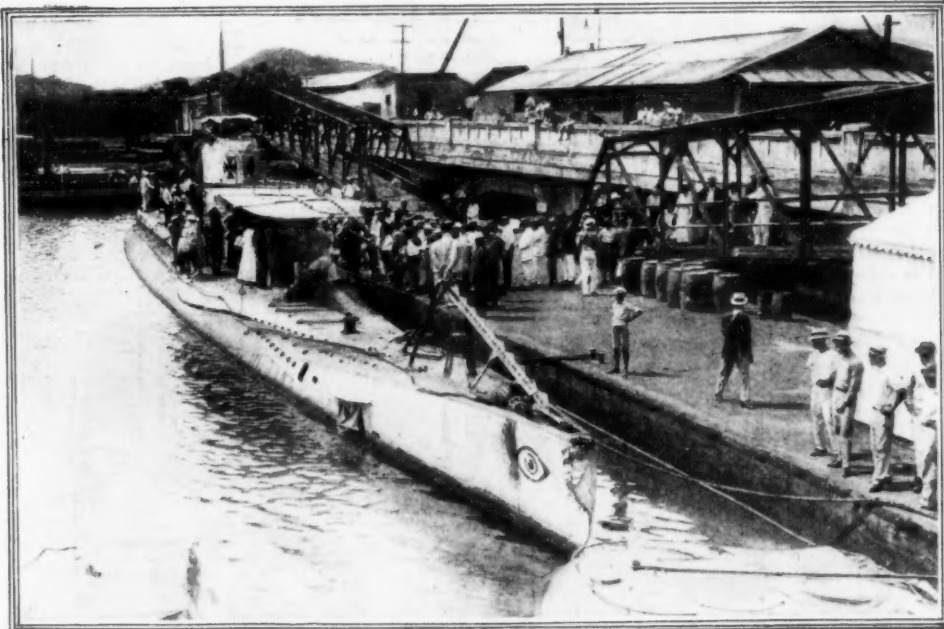
## A Grim Souvenir

AS a result of the break-up of the German navy, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the United States Government now has on exhibition the German submarine U-88, which has the doubtful honor of having sent to the bottom not less than sixteen ships of the Allies. The enforced surrender of these submarines and also of Germany's finest ships of the air, give military and naval experts their much-desired opportunity of studying their secrets of construction. These specimens of the enemy's craft are also of great interest to the public at large, as shown by the crowds which have gathered at the exhibition of the U-88. On leaving the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, this famous U-boat will visit the ports of California.

## Germany's Unemployed

FRAGMENTARY reports sifting out from Germany indicate that the grievances of American labor (which consist mainly in dissatisfaction because high wages are not higher) are trifling in comparison with labor grievances of Europe. Naturally we may expect to hear much about the problems of the unemployed in Germany and Austria. The millions of discharged soldiers cannot find employment in rebuilding ruined towns and factories, because the prompt surrender of the German armies saved their towns from the fate of Belgium and northern France.

Meantime, the unemployed are finding limited work in digging subways in Berlin and in various and sundry other public construction.



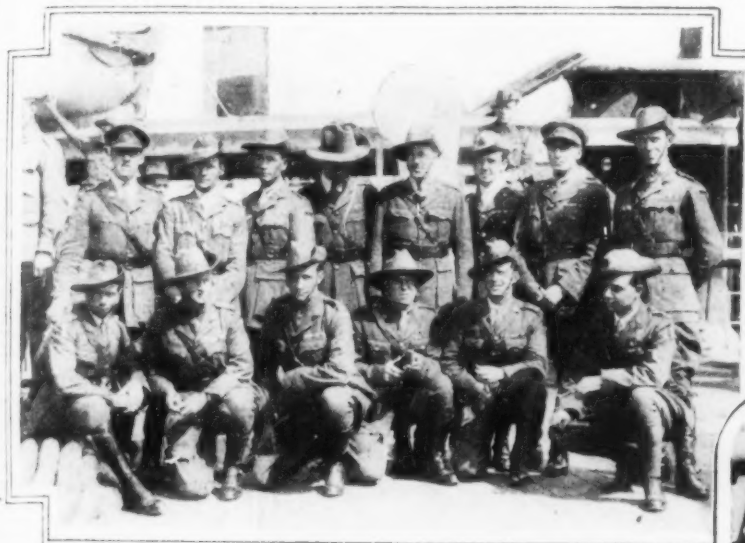
The German submarine U-88, officially credited with having sunk sixteen ships of the Allies. It is shown on exhibition at Balboa Heights, the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, on its way to San Diego and other Pacific Coast ports. Wonderful as it is, the United States is now producing underwater craft which surpass it in every respect.



German soldiers whose trench-digging experience is being utilized in the construction of Berlin subways. Here they are seen working in Friedrichstrasse, on the sector running north and south. German women have also been helping to excavate. Getting a good job in any European country today is no sinecure.



## Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Veteran officers among the 97 Australian soldiers who will take a special course in agriculture at the University of California and then establish experimental farms in their homeland for the intensive development of Australian farming and fruit-growing.

### Anzacs Study American Farming

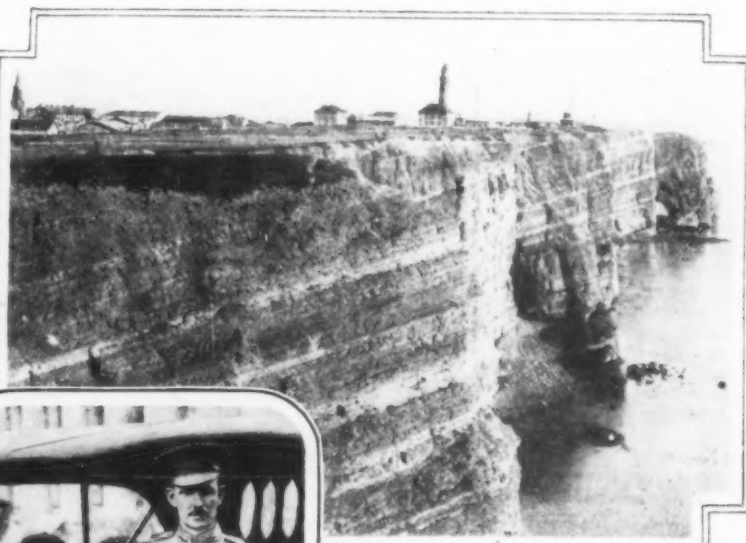
THE Australian Government has long been exceedingly progressive in its efforts to develop its agricultural resources to the fullest extent, and its system of land colonization has furnished California with the model for a new experiment in peopling waste land with successful colonists. California, in turn, now becomes the model for Australia in scientific farming, fruit raising and irrigation. At its own expense the Australian Government has sent to the University of California nearly a hundred officers and men from its overseas troops, and they will spend a year in preparing themselves for the establishment of model farms in Australia, to demonstrate the California method of farming. The party of soldier-students, under the command of Captain E. H. Davies, of Victoria, New South Wales, recently arrived in New York on a White Star liner, direct from the front.

### Exit Heligoland

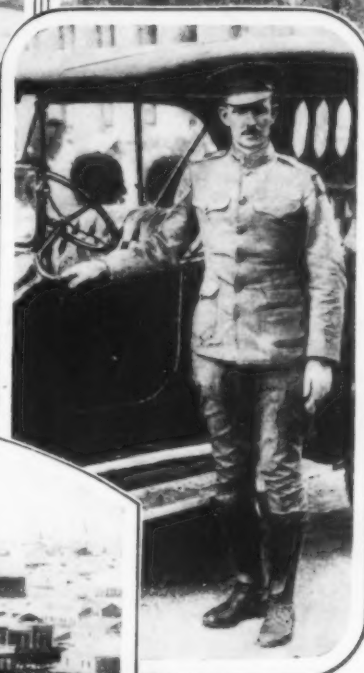
A CABLEGRAM from Berlin announces that the final destruction of the last of the fortifications of Heligoland, key defense of the Kiel Canal and the Gibraltar of the North Sea, has been accomplished as required by the Allies in the terms of the armistice. This is a crushing blow to German pride, for the Imperial Government had expended \$30,000,000 on its sea-wall alone. All that is left is a small community of fishermen, most of whom are of Frisian origin. The little island of about 150 acres lies 35 miles off the western coast of Schleswig-Holstein, and was ceded to Germany in 1890 by Great Britain, to whom it had been ceded by Denmark in 1814. The destruction of its commanding fortifications removes from Germany one of its most important defenses in any future crisis.

### Hero Builds a School

SERGEANT ALVIN C. YORK, of Tennessee, whose fame has reached every State in the Union as the result of his remarkable exploit in capturing (almost single-handed) nearly a full company of German soldiers, with machine-guns and other war material, has persistently kept out of the limelight since his return, and resisted the temptation to commercialize his valor. Though he refused the most tempting offers to exhibit himself on lecture tours, he is



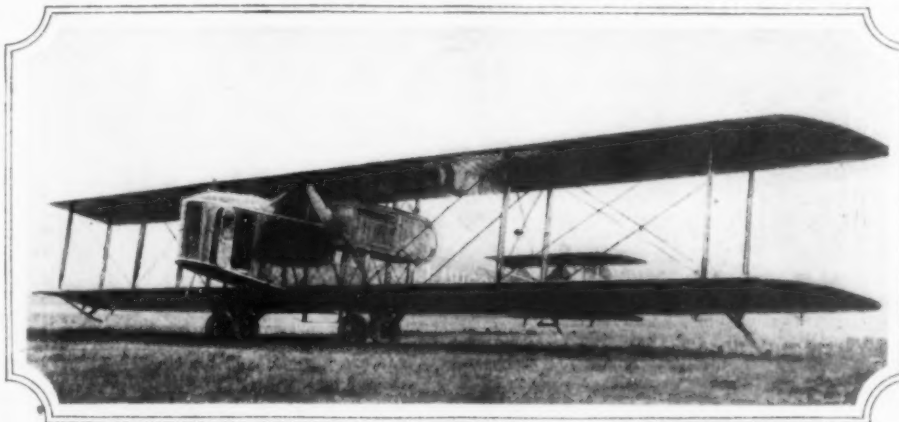
Heligoland, the Gibraltar of the German Empire and one of the chief defenses of the Kiel Canal, has now been divested of its big guns and fortifications, as required by the Allies in the drastic terms of the armistice.



Sergeant Alvin C. York builds a schoolhouse.



Tartar Village of Nizhni Novgorod, Siberia, one of the most famous market-places in the world, whose annual fair is attended by nearly 100,000 foreign buyers. Its business this year amounted to \$30,000,000.



The "Millionaires' Special," a 26-passenger airplane which has been making a trial trip across the country with a view to establishing a regular service. It is one of many types of passenger-carrying dirigibles which are being experimented with by aviators of every leading nation, in the effort to establish an express and mail service which will be swift, dependable, not too expensive and at the same time as safe for passengers as train or auto-stage service.

now on the public platform in his own county without compensation. He is raising money to build and equip a modern public school for the obscure community in which he was reared and from which he went forth as a "conscientious objector," to return one of the war's most widely acclaimed heroes.

### A Siberian World-Market

THAT Siberia should be the location of a market-place to which the merchants of the world send buyers by the tens of thousands every year is a curious fact. Since 1817 the town of Nizhni Novgorod has been the scene of an annual fair of vast proportions, and even the disturbed conditions in Russia at the present time have not interfered with its operations. The 1919 fair, recently closed, was attended by about half a million people, nearly 100,000 of whom were foreign buyers. The value of the goods changing hands this year is estimated at \$60,000,000, which represents high-water mark. The fair lasts for six weeks of each year, and requires 2,500 large buildings and 2,000 smaller shops for the transaction of its business, which is conducted in most of the languages and dialects spoken in the Far East. The trade in furs, which is ordinarily one of the big features of the fair, was on the decline this year; foodstuffs and other necessities of home and business life predominated over every other class of merchandise. Scandinavian and Japanese manufacturers and merchants captured the bulk of this year's orders, since Germany was not able to enter into competition.

### "The Millionaires' Special"

UNPARALLELED activity in aerial navigation is the order of the day in many countries. Following the spectacular flights across the Atlantic came an unsuccessful attempt of the French to fly to Brazil via West Africa, carrying passengers and mail. Meanwhile Liverpool has announced the formation of The Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, with a capital of \$12,000,000, which expects to operate ships carrying 150 passengers. Its airships will encircle the globe along three different routes, if the present plans are carried out. Meanwhile, the United States is not less active, although its plans are less imperial. One of the projects now in the experimental stage is that of Mr. Alfred W. Lawson of Milwaukee, whose first airship sailed from Milwaukee to Chicago, thence to New York, and then proceeded westward on a scouting expedition with a view to establishing landings for a permanent passenger service from Chicago to New York and from New York to San Francisco. The Lawson airship has a seating capacity of 26, a wingspread of 95 feet and carries two 400 h.p. Liberty motors. Its journey across the continent is interestingly being watched.

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### Allies Losing Patience

**F**LAGRANT violations of the terms of the armistice are causing the supreme council of the Allies to lose patience with other nations besides Germany. Rumania has recently offended to such an extent that a drastic ultimatum, with a fixed time limit, has been served on the Rumanian Government, insisting that all war material requisitioned by its army in Hungary be immediately returned or paid for. It is expected that the Allies will also insist upon the immediate evacuation of Hungary by the Rumanian troops, which marched into Budapest on August 4th last. While the text of the ultimatum was



Rumanian troops marching into Budapest on August 4th. An ultimatum of the supreme council of the Allies calls on this army for immediate reparation and restitution to Hungary.

our vengeance in patience. I am not speaking of our earthly vengeance. We have that already, for the régime of occupation that you force us to undergo is despised by everything that is decent in the whole world."

The famous Cardinal is personally as commanding as his language. He is more than six feet high, slender, with benevolent features and a winning voice that can ring like a trumpet when the speaker is aroused.

### Without Sense of Honor

**T**HE wilful and official destruction of German battleships which, under the terms of the armistice, were to be surrendered to the

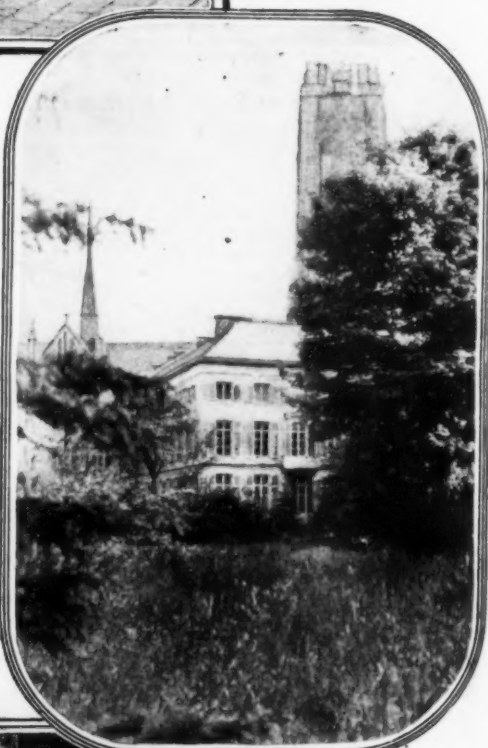


Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, whose welcome visit to America recalls the heroism with which he resisted the outrages of the Germans in 1914, narrowly escaping imprisonment and death. Educated at Malines, Paris and Leipzig, he has been a teacher of philosophy since 1877.

authorities had to content themselves with fining the printer and forbidding the Cardinal to leave his residence. His present visit to America is for the purpose of personally thanking the American people for their great relief work in his sorely stricken country.

Cardinal Mercier's greatest offense to the Germans was the publication of his famous Pastoral Letter, issued on Christmas Day in 1914, shortly after Belgium had been inundated by the flood of Teuton armies. "Germany violated its oath," said the letter. "We can neither number our dead nor compute the measure of our ruins. Thousands of Belgian citizens have been deported to the prisons of Germany. Hundreds of innocent men were shot. In my diocese alone I know that thirteen priests were put to death. . . . Occupied provinces are not conquered provinces. I hold it as part of my episcopal office to instruct you as to your duty in face of the power that has invaded our soil and now occupies the greater part of our country. The authority of that power is no lawful authority. Therefore, in soul and conscience, you owe it neither respect nor attachment nor obedience."

He boldly and consistently maintained this attitude throughout the entire period of Belgian occupation by the Germans. In one of his protesting letters to the German Governor-General, he said: "We await

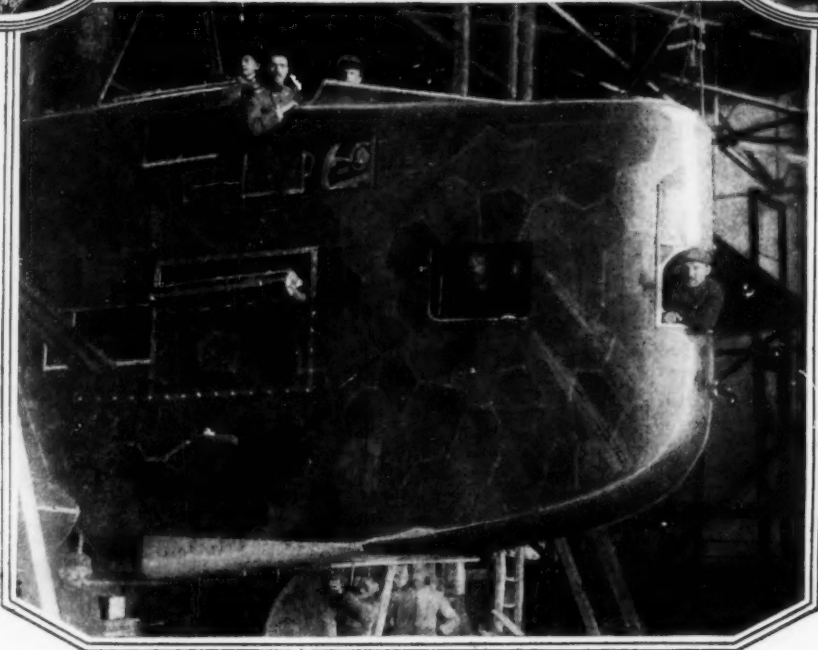


Cardinal Mercier's home at Malines, near Antwerp, Belgium. His house is just under the tower of the Cathedral of St. Romauld, and was many times under German fire. It once received a direct hit from a German bomb evidently intended for the Cathedral.

not given out, the understanding is that the Allies are prepared to resume hostilities with Rumania if there is further triffing with the terms of the armistice.

### A Heroic Churchman

**C**ARDINAL MERCIER, who has been the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Belgium since 1907, is one of the heroic civilian personages to rise into special eminence during the world-war. At a time when it was death or imprisonment to utter the slightest complaint against the tyrannic rule of the German overlords of Belgium, the fearless Cardinal issued a now famous pastoral letter to his people, a letter which cheered them with its patriotism and religious fervor and at the same time absolved them from all allegiance to the hated Germans. He was perhaps the only man in Belgium who could have published such a letter and escaped the death penalty. The German



A type of German airplane which might have been one of the first to fly across the Atlantic, had Germany not been handicapped by the existing state of war. The German builders claim that in airplane construction, as well as in Zeppelins, they were at least two years ahead of the rest of the world.

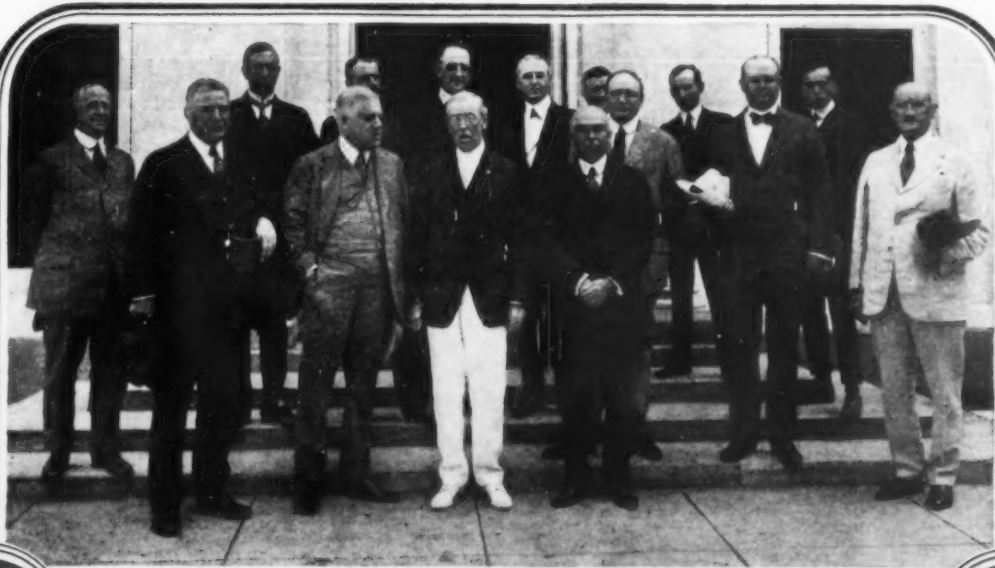
Allies, has recently been paralleled by similar destruction of a large part of Germany's fleet of Zeppelins. These airships also were to be turned over to the Allies, but only a few of them are left for that purpose. The Germans claim that they were at least two years ahead of any other nation in the construction of dirigibles. As proof of this they cite the exploit of a Zeppelin which had been loaded with military supplies urgently needed by the German forces in German East Africa, which were then being hard pressed by the British colonials under the leadership of the new Premier of the Union of South Africa, General Jan Christian Smuts. The Zeppelin (it is claimed) accomplished the greater part of its journey successfully, but was reached by a wireless message announcing that the Germans in Africa had been forced to surrender. The Zeppelin therefore returned to its base, having made a continuous flight of something like 4,500 miles.



## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## U. S. A. vs. H. C. L.

THE entire machinery of the United States Government, State governments included, is being called into action to combat the ever-increasing cost of living. The President has not only directed the departments at Washington to concentrate their activities on this urgent special business, but he is also calling on the governors of the various States for concerted action along the same line. In some States the machinery of the former Federal Food Administration will be reassembled for the purpose of quickly curbing the speculator.



President Wilson meets a group of governors and other officials, to discuss the high cost of living. Front row: Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania; U. S. Attorney-General Palmer; President Wilson; Governor Gardiner, of Missouri; Mr. Boyle, of Montana. Back row (left to right): Brig. Gen. Berry, of Pennsylvania; Governor Milliken, of Maine; Governor Cooper, of South Carolina; Governor Campbell, of Arizona; Attorney-General Gose, of Missouri; Mr. Reilly, secretary of the Conference; Governor Burnquist, of Minnesota; Mr. Modevitt, secretary of Governor Sproul; Lieut.-Gov. MacDowell, of Montana; Mr. Scott, secretary of Governor Burnquist. Officials of other States also will cooperate with the President.



Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., orders the Turkish Government to stop Armenian massacres.

## Stop Armenian Butchery

AN American rear-admiral named Bristol, with a bull-dog jaw and not very pleasant eyes, recently told what remains of the Turkish Government that the ruthless massacres of Armenians must stop. Turkey complained to the Peace Conference that the United States was interfering in the near-East, and so much of a flurry was created that Rear-Admiral Bristol was supposed to be in line for official censure. It now develops that he was acting at the time under authority of the State Department, and has been appointed High Commissioner for the United States at Constantinople. American interest in Armenian affairs is primarily due to the fact that the education and Christianization of that part of the old Turkish Empire have been carried on principally by missionaries and teachers from the United States. Moslem hate has been directed principally against the native Christians and the Americans who remained at their posts have been powerless to prevent their wholesale slaughter.

## Smuts Succeeds Botha

AS expected, General Jan Smuts has been called to take over the leadership held by the late Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa. Smuts also is an ex-commander of the Boers and a firm supporter of all Botha's reconstructive policies. During the world war, when Germany was trying to disrupt the South African colonies, General Smuts marched into German East Africa at the head of British forces and cleaned up the land as completely as Botha did in German Southwest Africa. He is probably the intellectual superior of Botha and of all other British colonial leaders, and his personality is commanding and intense.

General Smuts comes to his new and important post with a remarkable experience in South African affairs. At the National Convention in 1910, at which the Union of South Africa was consummated, he was regarded as the clearest thinker and

the strongest speaker. Botha, the first Premier, immediately selected Smuts as Minister of Finance and Defense and he has shown himself thus far fully competent to meet any emergency that may arise. His methods have been criticized by some as being too brusque and autocratic, but none can deny that they have been thoroughly successful. His active part in adjusting the differences that have arisen among the various colonies composing the Union of South Africa will ensure a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the new relations in South Africa resulting from the recent war in Europe.



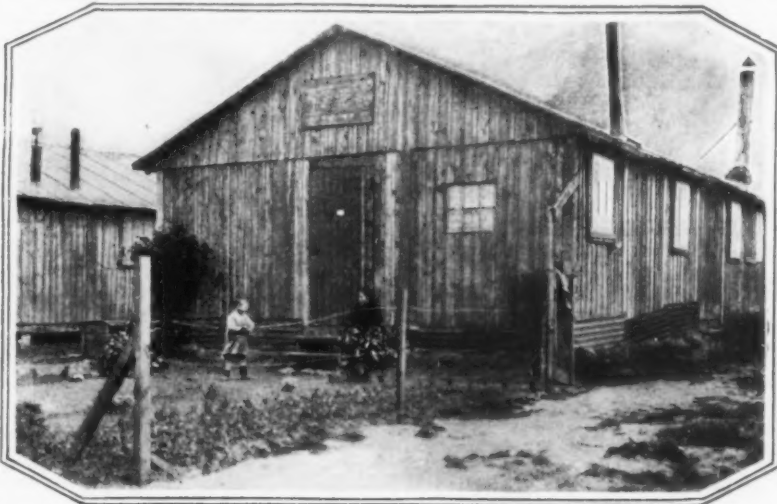
Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, General Botha's successor as Premier of British South Africa.

## France Wants Builders

WHEN the armistice was signed and the task of rebuilding devastated cities came up for consideration, France rejected the proffered aid of American architects, engineers and contractors because its government felt that French industry should be protected and encouraged. Now it is found that French resources are unequal to the task of restoring homes and factories, whose loss aggregates about \$2,500,000,000, and it is expected that an official appeal will shortly be made for the assistance which was shortsightedly declined. Not only will the French ask for the raw material of construction and large financial credits in its purchase, but also architects, surveyors, and skilled labor of many kinds will be needed from America to act in cooperation with the French artisans and professional men who have survived the long war. The marvelous feats of engineering performed by our armies in France have shown how quickly the ruined areas might be rebuilt by men specially trained along these lines.

## Italy's Generous King

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III, of Italy, has long been in the habit of devoting a large part of his royal income to the relief of the poor. In addition to an annual sum of \$400,000 disbursed in private gifts, he gave six of his finest estates for the permanent use of Italian soldiers and sailors disabled in the recent war, and for the orphans of those killed in service. He has now announced that all the vast estates of the Crown scattered throughout Italy are to be turned over to the use of the Italian peasantry, especially those who fought with the colors. Many of his palaces will be used by charitable organizations for the relief of the suffering and for the education of orphaned children. Another epoch-making decree which he has issued will bring his personal revenues under the same laws of taxation that apply to the rest of Italy, which establishes a precedent.



One of the thousands of standard barracks built by the U. S. Navy and the American Committee for the Relief of Northern France, for the temporary housing of the refugees.



Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, who has given his vast estates to the soldiers and peasant farmers of his kingdom. He is one of the most popular monarchs in the world.

# England Between War and Peace

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is a curious coincidence that while Pomeroy Burton, the prominent London journalist who recently visited this country, discovered a startling condition of unrest in the United States, worse than that in England, as disclosed in his letter to the Editor printed in last week's LESLIE'S, Dr. Eaton, who has gone abroad, finds a worse state of affairs in England. Dr. Eaton lately, in these columns, advocated the holding of a national joint conference of labor and capital—to consider industrial and economic problems and to agree, if possible, on a national labor policy. We are pleased to see that Secretary of the Interior Lane has urgently recommended very much the same thing and that the President has called for such a conference.

FOR months before leaving home, in common with many of my fellow-citizens, I had been thoroughly educated in the idea of British preparedness for peace. Big business men whose opinions have weight whispered that after a little America would have to fight England, or else retire from doing business in the world's markets. Representatives of Labor hinted at mysterious prosperity among British workingmen, which prosperity was only promise of greater things to come, as soon as England had pre-empted the foreign trade of the world. Politicians perplexed their souls to devise policies which should at least delay the triumphant progress of the British Trade Juggernaut.

## England Unsettled

When Mr. Vanderlip came home and told us just what had happened in Europe, the certainty of Britain's monopoly of world-trade did not seem so immediate and menacing. But the large number of leaders of our public opinion, who never permit their theories to become disturbed or contaminated by contact with facts, looked upon Mr. Vanderlip as in some occult way an agent of the "Interests" and his views were therefore not permitted to modify their general theory.

With this preparation of mind I arrived in England half expecting to find the whole country vibrant with life; Parliament engaged in formulating policies of world conquest in trade; industry speeding up under the impulse of vast opportunity for profit; and the people generally beginning to enjoy the fruits of victory.

I found none of these attractive dreams come true. In the past twenty-five years I have never seen England so unsettled and distraught. I found the Government confronted with a threatened strike of the police force of the kingdom. The London police, who some months before had struck and whose demands had been granted by the Government, were once more disrupted by agitators. When these trouble-makers were dismissed from the force they went to and fro, fomenting revolt among the police of other cities. Liverpool was in the hands of hoodlums, twenty-five per cent. of its police being on strike.

London and the other great ports were and still are congested beyond description because of labor troubles. Freight is piled mountain high with none to move it. Ships are delayed in their sailings until the public is driven to desperation.

## The Effects of War

The bakers in London and elsewhere were on strike. Miners are still either on strike or preparing to strike. On the Bank Holiday thousands of inoffensive people who were seeking to enjoy their first real outing in four years were left stranded in the railway depots because of a "lightning strike" on the part of certain railway employees in professed sympathy with the striking police.

At the present writing conditions seem to be somewhat improved. The bakers who, as some one facetiously observed, struck because they "needed the dough," have gone back to work. The police strike has shriveled under the courageous handling of the Home Secretary. There is, however, still profound unrest and uncertainty everywhere, and the present easier conditions are looked upon as the lull before the storm, which is expected to break over the whole nation a little later.

One can not be here long without realizing that England is suffering from shock. We, in America, know nothing of the frightful strain endured by these people for four long years. While we had unlimited supplies of

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

food, Britain was rationed sometimes to the famine point. Underfed, overworked, always under the cruel strain of sorrow, and hunted day and night by the German airplanes seeking to assassinate women and children, one marvels at the character of a nation able to sustain such

danger of destroying itself in a blind effort at self-preservation.

This is why the proposals and policies of all governments seem so unreal and inadequate. They are patterned upon principles which have been shattered, and embody ideas which have been swallowed up by the vast and universal energies liberated in the War.

The case of England, and indeed of America and every other country, is aggravated by the insane infection of Bolshevism. The slogan of the Germans was "Germany over all." They did not want to cooperate with equals or minister to inferiors. They wished to rule over and exploit the rest of mankind. And they chose as their instruments brute force and lying propaganda. Germany has been defeated. The Bolshevik movement is still to be reckoned with. It is led by a group of insane fanatics who never had a country and who seem to have completely de-humanized themselves. Their slogan is "The Proletariat over all." They propose to obliterate national boundaries, and by vile propaganda and brute force turn class against class until their own class or the class they are using as their dupes and tools shall become supreme.

## Many Dangers

There are local causes for the prevailing unrest in England, but the general propulsive power which feeds the fever is of alien origin. The following quotation from the *Daily Mail* of August 7th puts the thing in a nutshell:

The Police strike and other events in England lately have indicated that behind them is a great international conspiracy directed against this country and designed to overthrow the existing social order.

The Government and Scotland Yard are in possession of proofs that this conspiracy is of Bolshevik origin.

Responsible Labor Leaders are not implicated in the plot, although there is danger that they may be made the unwitting tools of the revolutionaries.

Due to the knowledge of the discredited Police Union officials that the new Government Police Bill would kill their organization, the revolutionary agents seized on this proposed nationwide police strike to further their ends. Similar attempts are being made to start mutiny in military units.

The conspiracy has its roots in Russia. At its head are Lenin, Trotsky, Chicherin and Bela Cohen.

Before Bela Cohen's downfall, he had a special agent traveling between Switzerland, Hungary and Norway. A few weeks ago the revolutionary agents in England dispatched to Ludwig Martens in America an urgent appeal for funds. Early in July Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, sent a message to Bela Cohen directing him to get into communication with a woman in England. A few days ago there arrived in England from Norway a man named Zachariassen, who handed to this woman a sealed package. He was arrested and made a confession implicating certain people in England. He had previously stated in England that he had brought £20,000 to this woman. He had in his possession large sums of English money and much revolutionary literature. The woman denies having received money from this man.

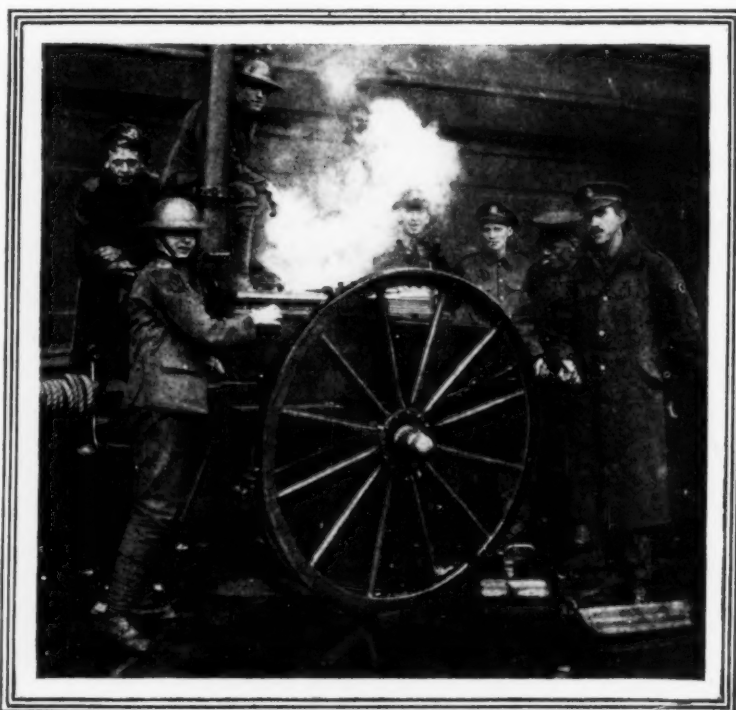
The interest of certain organizations in recent strikes has been established and their source of income is being investigated.

The Home Secretary has received documents found in possession of a Glasgow workman containing full details of plans for a Soviet Republic in England, and stating that arms and bombs would be found in Glasgow.

It is surely time for England, and America as well, to wake up to the peril described in this quotation. It is time for us to realize that the problems of the future are national and not class problems. Mankind has no more dangerous enemy than those who would array class against class and by the infection of hate and envy lead the deluded multitudes to throw away the substance of what they have gained in the past in order to seize upon a shadow of political and economic control, which is nothing but the dream of lunatics.

England is in more danger today from her own people than she has been in the past four years from the Germans. The danger lies in the exhausted vitality, spiritual and physical, of those who have given all to save the world from the Hun, and who now, because of that exhaustion, are open to infection from the Bolshevik. Safety lies in everyone dropping the idea of a working class and realizing the ideal of a working nation. It is beginning to dawn upon the leaders here that the prosperity of any individual or class depends upon and is derived from the general prosperity of the nation. Britain has enormous resources of mind, of character, of material and experience. She has a thoroughly developed organization covering the commerce of the world.

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British "Tommyes" with field kit on duty during the strike at Liverpool, which has been a center of industrial unrest.

strials to the end. Never in all their splendid history have the British people drawn so heavily upon their nervous, moral and financial reserves. Small wonder, therefore, that every one is tired and irritable to a degree. It will be a long time before the people of these islands are able to take up their daily life with anything approaching their ancient poise.

## A New World

There is widespread distrust and dislike of the Government. While the normal Englishman delights to grumble at his own social and political institutions, his criticisms, were always in the past discounted by his absolute certainty that those very institutions were the best in the world, and were permanently fixed upon a bed-rock of principle. In the universal fault-finding of the present one detects a querulous note of painful uncertainty. The language, and even the subject matter, of debate seems unreal. Although the armistice was signed ten months ago, the Government is still spending about twenty-four millions of dollars a day. This is nearly eight times the normal pre-war expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has bluntly told Parliament that unless this scale of expenditure is immediately reduced, the country will come to bankruptcy.

But no one seems able to devise a quick and economical transition from a war footing to peace. The Government have, like their fellow-countrymen, been under enormous strain. They are tired, and their minds have gone stale. They stand face to face with a world fallen into chaos. They do not know any more than do the people of the country about the future. No one knows. No one can know. There is nothing for it but to wait until the present chaos under the inner force of unseen spiritual energies begins to assume some intelligible permanent form. It is impossible for any man not endowed with omniscience to formulate a national policy covering conditions absolutely new in the experience of mankind.

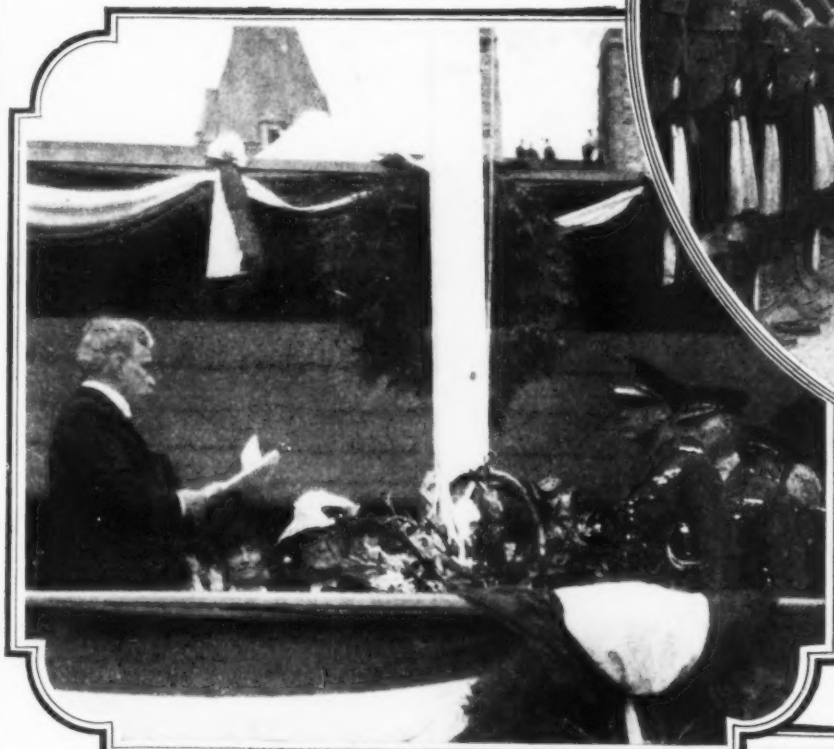
The fact is that the War has ushered in a new age for the whole world. It was not a war at all. It was a cosmic catastrophe which has shaken down the social institutions painfully built up through the ages; emptied familiar words and ideas of their meaning; and hurled the races of mankind together in a confused and struggling mass that is in



# Canada's Capital Entertains *the* Prince of Wales



The Prince inspects the guard of honor supplied by the 48th Highlanders, one of the smartest and most picturesque military organizations in the Dominion. Great Britain's future ruler is a remarkably snappy officer; and as he strode briskly up and down between the ranks of the veterans who made such a glorious record in France the picture was a striking one. The Prince, it will be remembered, saw a considerable amount of actual active service on the Western front.



In the presence of a great gathering of on-lookers Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Premier, delivers the official address of welcome to the royal visitor at the Parliament buildings. Many dignitaries were there.



The heir to the British throne is democratic. He is popular, also. While out for a quiet, invigorating walk in civilian's clothes near Ottawa he passed through a little suburb and this is what happened!



The little son of a dead hero is decorated with the medal earned by his father's fatal gallantry in the great war.

# The France Our Soldiers Knew

*How the French Regarded the American Soldier and How the American Soldier Regarded the French*

By D. M. WALKER

EDITOR'S NOTE: In last week's issue the author, an American volunteer worker in France, told of the rigid chaperon system and various other French customs which gave rise to many little mutual misunderstandings between our soldiers and the French people, and which frequently astonished the members of the A. E. F. That these petty differences were inevitable and that already they are being forgotten by both nations is the opinion of the author, who in this issue discusses the charge of profiteering overseas.

WHEN the American complains that he was exploited in France he invariably admits in the same breath that he was exploited at home. Then why pick on France? Here's the rub: At home, dealing with familiar money in a familiar tongue, he could combat those war ghouls known as profiteers after his own peculiar methods—with his fists if necessary, after the native fashion. In France, dealing with strange money and in a complex foreign language, he felt entirely helpless. It seemed that he was being "stung." And as before stated, the American will pay any price for something he wants, taking rather a pride in his extravagance. But there is nothing on God's green earth which he hates worse than being "stung"—to have something "put over" on him. The French tradespeople knowing nothing of American psychology and caring less, stung him and with joy. Likewise with sweet words and a disarming smile. The American couldn't forgive the smile. An old Englishman in Paris once said to me, "In America they hold you up with a gun; in France they do it with a smile." He was right.

The propagandist forgot to tell us that fixed prices are the exception and not the rule in France. The tradesman gets what he can for an article, usually fixing his price too high in the first place (gauging this by the appearance of his customer), so that in the dramatic dénouement which closes the sale he can come down and still make a profit. The American, to whom haggling is poor taste, bad business and a waste of time, paid the first price. Half the time he would rather leave the change behind than wait the length of time necessary to get it back. So the difference was added to the next American's bill. The French go by precedent in business as well as everything else. If they once get fifty francs out of a customer (even if he should happen to be drunk at the time) for something which should cost twenty-five the price of that article for all time to come will be fifty francs.

When we first arrived in France the currency seemed more like soap wrappers or cigar coupons than real, honest-to-God money. We blew it, burnt it, threw it away. The French, with whom economy is almost a vice, stood around aghast for a while, then started gathering it up. They reasoned that only millionaires would be so extravagant, and raised their prices accordingly. After a time the money became very real to us, but by then the damage was done. We had sowed the wind, and we stayed to reap a tornado. The buck private casual paid the same prices as the colonel just because he was an American. The money that one of us has dropped in France has founded the fortune of some future bourgeois dynasty. Today Paris is crowded with the *nouveaux riches* of the war.

I don't think any of us who have the power of reasoning blame the French individually for exploiting us. We deserved it, in most cases. But what is a very real grievance is that we felt nothing was ever done by the Powers That Be to stop it. If you don't take the dough-boy's word for it, ask your Peace Conference Representative. He got stung too. The French are not noted for being far-sighted financially. They are accustomed

to dealing in hundreds of francs, and not in thousands, and they lost their heads. A bird in the hand is worth whole flocks in the bush, or any potential flocks which might be hatched into being with a little care. The French read our psychology aright in the first place, but they didn't play the game far enough. If they had there is a great possibility that they would be the richer by billions instead of millions, in the shape of a canceled war debt. We were at one time sentimentalists enough

even for that, I believe, but we are not now. Europe has taken some of it out



To some feminine climbers charity work in France was a godsend. To discuss the French frankly with them is impossible.

of us. The French may have no occasion for regrets, however. The bird in the hand is a pretty fat one. The pearl necklaces on the war millionaires' lady friends attest to that.

Only the future will develop whether or not France has sold her birthright of an everlasting friendship with America for a mess of material pottage. With a proposition before us of an unreciprocal alliance with France for her future protection, however, these facts should be discussed in plain English and not camouflaged under the floral rhetoric which our writers usually adopt in dealing with questions concerning the French. But whatever the future, let it be writ large upon the books, and underscored with a double red ink line, that the well-known debt to Lafayette has been paid—with double compound interest.

We judged the French by individual instances we had known; so did they. That is why our grievances are about fifty-fifty.

As for cleanliness, none of us realized what a fetich it is with us until we came to Europe. Since then we've discovered that the back can go unwashed for an amazing length of time with no serious consequences. To the French cleanliness is admirable, but not an essential of life. But the French are healthy, and Paris is the only place in the world where a crowd smells good. *Que voulez-vous?*

The French will tell you themselves that they are not hospitable. Nor are they, after our fashion; not because they are not inclined to be hospitable, but because hospitality has not been one of their established precedents. Getting into a French home of the better class is something like joining a secret lodge back home. There must be endorsement and recommendations and credentials before one is proposed for membership. Then there is the riding of the goat, to which the process of

the formal introductions may be compared. After that he is pretty much jake, but an American can never quite feel at home because he is constantly stumbling over unaccustomed and unexpected formalities which must be observed. A breach of manners to the French is as serious as a breach of morals is to us. We are continually shocking them, just as they are constantly shocking us. Believe you me, the propagandist was some ways off when he sprung that at-oneness with the French upon our unsuspecting public!

If the French did not welcome us into their homes *en bloc*, this is not to be wondered at. If our country were smaller than the state of Texas and a new army of some two million strangers descended upon us—in addition to the millions of other strangers already there—the first thing we'd probably do would be to lock

our doors, with our daughters on the inside; particularly if what seemed the great majority of these strangers got drunk by way of registering joy upon arrival. Each one of us can mention exceptions of the most gracious hospitality, but the French are as cautious as the Chinese about letting a stranger in. They are not noticeably trustful even of each other. Because of the ulterior motive in their own eye, they see an ulterior beam in the other fellow's. The club and community life which is such an integral part of our social fabric is entirely lacking in France. The French family is a close corporation; almost a little kingdom, behind its high stone walls and four-inch paneled doors and the door-knob removed, as is the custom.

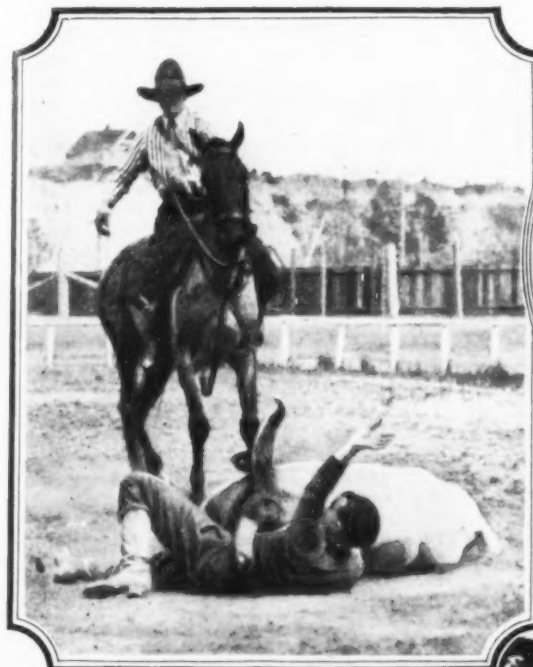
The French ways are no stranger to us than are ours to them. Only those among them who have lived in America understand us, and I don't think any American, even the staunchest Francophile, ever really understands them. Yet those of us who have lived among the French day after day, week after week, month after month, and almost year after year—in an intimacy not of our volition—and become a part of the daily lives of these people, remembering the pleasant as well as the unpleasant revelations which such close contact brings, have a right to our opinions.

We will be told by those elegant American ladies to whom charity war work in France was such a social godsend that we do not "understand." Perhaps we don't. Now make no mistake; we'll love the French too, after our own fashion, just as one continues to love a friend whose faults one has grown to know. France has engraved her image upon our memories, and we couldn't forget her if we tried. And, thanks to her genius, we admit that she irritates while she does not antagonize. We're going back to visit France, too, some day, and we hope we'll find her unchanged. For her very unadaptability, so aggravating during the exigencies of war, is what has maintained her integrity—has preserved her customs, her manners, her charm. When we come back as tourists, unhampered by the joy-killing restrictions of military life, we'll enjoy a hundred times more her wonderful old châteaux, her cathedrals, the wine, women and song of Paris, and all her innumerable beauties. We'll have forgotten that back in 1919 she blamed all her profiteering onto us, and that less than a year from Château-Thierry she was asking us to go home. When we come back we'll get a remembering smile of welcome, which we'll like. And we'll be irritated by the same petty, typically French, irritations—like the time the bill at the Continental was wrong every week for six weeks, and every time in favor of the house, and we had to pay the bill twice after all because of a joker in it or something; and the commission our *patrons* charged for handing our laundry to the *blanchisseuse*, and the

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# "Let 'er Buck!" at Calgary's Stampede



"Going, going, gone!" This cowboy got "piled"—that is, his bucking broncho hurled him off against a hard, hard world.



Bulldogging a steer gave the greatest thrill of "The Stampede" at Calgary, Alberta, Aug. 25-30. A cowboy, riding at top speed, leaps upon the galloping steer's horns, drags the animal to a standstill; then, twisting horns and neck, throws it upon its side. Calgary, a modern city of 75,000 people, went back to its cow-town days for one week only. "Let 'er buck!" said a dignified Dominion cabinet member in opening the far-famed show.



Standing upright with both arms outstretched, Miss Daisy Parsons, 12 years old, of Polson, Mont., rode her beautiful horse at full speed and also did the "Russian drag," hanging by one leg, head downward. Although fearless and expert, Daisy fell during one exhibition. Her horse stopped and turned its head as if to say, "Are you hurt, Daisy?" Daisy was unharmed and resumed her thrilling ride, her yellow curls flashing in the sunlight.

Indians in war paint and war bonnets were a feature of "The Stampede" pageant through Calgary's main streets, packed with onlookers.



C. A. Byers, the world's champion roper, lassoed five men and their horses with one big loop during the fancy-roping exhibition. Other cowboys playfully roped scores at the big parade.



Hundreds of Blackfeet and Sarcee Indians, including Yellow Horse, head chief of the former, enjoyed "The Stampede." They wore their full war regalia, utilized much paint, looked very fierce—and ate ice cream cones by the dozen.

# Family Life in the White House

Recollections of the Harrison Regime in Washington

EDITOR'S NOTE: An extremely interesting picture of a phase of the life of our nation's Chief Executive which the public does not usually see is given in this article—one of a series which is to continue in *LESLIE'S* for some time. The author was Secretary at the White House during President Harrison's Administration.

THERE had not been much family life in the White House for some years, in the sense which the presence of children makes distinctive. After the Hayes Administration the Garfield régime was rather an interregnum. Then followed President Arthur without family, and he was succeeded by Mr. Cleveland, a bachelor. Mr. Cleveland's marriage introduced the charming personality of one of the most popular "first ladies" who ever graced the President's house, but that event happened too late to give much special family emphasis to White House life. The Harrisons came in with a real family, fresh from the Indianapolis home, which had been the center of wholesome unostentatious hospitality. They brought with them the touch of childhood that had been missing. Mr. and Mrs. McKee had made their home with her parents, and the little son, named for his grandfather, early became a point of interest and attraction to the people of a country where home and family in the highest and fullest sense are held to be not only a cardinal virtue, but also are at the very core of the national character. A daughter came into being during the campaign; but "Baby McKee," as he was at once dubbed by the newspaper coterie that flocked to Indianapolis as soon as the nomination was made, remaining until the President-elect left for Washington, February 26, 1889, became a popular figure, secondary only to the candidate himself.

The doors of the Harrison home swung easily on their hinges to all friendly visitors, and to none more than to the press representatives. How folks did swarm; and what havoc they made with the premises, carrying off everything loose, or that could be loosened, as mementoes of a campaign standing out in our political history with that of 1840 with its "log cabin and hard cider," and with the one in 1860 with the slogan of "Honest Old Abe" and its "rail-splitting" symbols. The palings of the fence around the Harrison yard were quickly pulled off, and the yard so trampled down and the lower rooms of the house crowded upon, that Mrs. Harrison's oft-repeated epigram that "it was either the White House or the poorhouse for them," was not entirely without point. But it was all a real expression of hospitality and good will, enjoyed by the family most interested—however wearied at times they might be—and particularly by General Harrison himself, who never was in finer form than when speaking to crowds of neighbors and friends from his own doorstep.

The newspaper men never failed to receive cordial greeting, no matter what the politics of the paper they represented, so long as they played fair. General Harrison bade them all welcome, and only once was the welcome conspicuously abused. A gross and palpable misstatement was published in one of the Eastern papers, and the correspondent called upon the General for a rebutting statement or explanation. Harrison was righteously indignant, and said to the correspondent that neither he nor anyone else could start a lie and then ask him to run it down, adding that "the waters around his home were open to all craft sailing under honorable colors; but when any boat ran up the black flag they were 'a closed sea' to that pirate."

After inauguration, and the family had fairly settled into their new quarters, there was quite naturally an influx of guests. While the new President was besieged at the official end of the White House, the living end was somewhat overrun in comparison with what it had been in previous years. This caused the *chef* remaining over from the Cleveland régime to "strike," saying he never saw so much company, and he could not stand it. A less sensitive *chef* was secured, and a new steward in-

By LIEUT.-COL. E. W. HALFORD

stalled; but this *chef* was later replaced by a Kentucky "mammy," whose ability in cooking real wholesome and appetizing United States eats is still recalled by many who lunched and dined with the Harrisons during their incumbency.

"Baby McKee" continued to be a center of interest. Innumerable "skits" were printed about him, almost without exception good-humored. One of them, written



"Baby McKee," who served as a French artilleryman in the war, and President Harrison, celebrating Christmas Day, 1889.

when the family were at their cottage at Cape May Point, ran thus:

What are the wild waves saying,  
Baby McKee;  
Down by the white sands playing,  
Baby McKee?  
They are saying in a liquid, tender  
monotone,  
Why in thunder can't they let a poor  
kid alone,  
Down by the white sands playing,  
Baby McKee.

One caricaturist broke the unwritten rule of his craft, and printed an ill-natured cartoon about the lad. The President was never disturbed over caricatures of himself. He generally enjoyed them, and when a particularly pertinent one came out he would say, "I must take this in, and show it to Carrie" (Mrs. Harrison). The "Grandfather's Hat" did not feaze him in the least. He had a fair idea not only of the size of his own head, outside measurement, but also a just conception of the quantity and quality of what was inside. But when his affection for the grandson was made occasion for coarse gibe he was angered, saying, "I think they might well let the boy alone." It may be worth saying that "Baby McKee" wore the uniform of a French artilleryman during the recent world war, going overseas before the United States entered the conflict—the fifth of his line to don the livery of a soldier of Freedom.

The presence of the children in the White House gave added interest and popularity to the annual Easter function of egg-rolling in the White House grounds. The first Easter Monday for the Harrisons came on the 22d of April. By direction of the President the Marine Band was ordered to play for the occasion. It was a great day for the little ones. Eight or ten thousand of them, and their parents and attendants, gathered in the south grounds, and when the President appeared on the

portico leading little Ben, Grandfather Scott behind, holding Mary in his arms, and the other members of the family with their guests following, a shout went up from the children's throats that warmed the cockles of one's heart. It was a recognition and appreciation of the "one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Colonel Crook, who had been attached to the White House staff since Mr. Lincoln's day, said it was the largest crowd ever seen on the ground. This precedent was followed each succeeding Easter Monday, the Marine Band being always a chief attraction.

The social life of the White House, and of what may be termed Administration circles, was a good deal interfered with by a succession of events, some of them tragic, that persistently attended the Harrison régime. The awful Johnstown flood, with its toll of five thousand and more lives, occurred before the Administration was fairly under way, and in it my wife and daughter were involved, their safety being in doubt for nearly two days. Mr. Blaine's eldest daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, died, and his eldest son, Walker, a brilliant man, a favorite with all who knew him—in the family and among his familiars affectionately spoken of as "Jack"—one with whom I was on terms of close friendship—fell a sudden victim to the epidemic of influenza that swept Washington in the winter of 1889-90. These bereavements, particularly the latter, undoubtedly greatly affected Mr. Blaine's health and strength. The Secretary was frequently under serious physical prostration, and several times suffered protracted attacks that incapacitated him for work. His second son, Emmons, died later in Chicago. When the report was received, the President said, "This will kill Mr. Blaine," and the latter's own death occurred January 27, 1893.

The Tracy fire occurred February 5, 1890. Mrs. Tracy and daughter lost their lives, and the Secretary himself narrowly escaped death. He was "drowned" in the smoke he had inhaled. When I reached the house Mrs. Tracy had already been taken out dead, and I saw Mrs. Tracy in the last convulsion. I found the President and Dr. Routh, of the Navy, working over General Tracy's unconscious body, fortunately with successful results. The double funeral was held from the East Room, and the Secretary convalesced from his tragic experience in the White House.

The sudden death of Secretary Windom occurred January 30, 1891, at the close of his speech to the New York Chamber of Commerce. There was unusual mortality among eminent public men whose deaths required more or less public notice—two or more Senators; two Supreme Court Justices; Gen. John C. Fremont; Gen. W. T. Sherman; ex-President Hayes; George Bancroft; ex-Speaker Randall. I read with a bit of shock

the fact in my diary of March 5, 1890, that "Abraham Lincoln died in London today, and the President sent a telegram of condolence." This was the son of Minister Lincoln, and the grandson of the Immortal whose name he bore. The necessary mourning over these deaths more or less dislocated the social program of Washington officialdom. However, there were several social events of note, among them the reception April 2, 1889, to Prince and Princess Takehito, of the Japanese royal family, who were on a visit of state to "Outside Nations." This was the first of its kind under the new Administration, which, in a way, was put on trial before the somewhat blasé jury of Washington society. By an oversight, the Supreme Court Justices failed to receive invitations. When the fact was discovered the Attorney-General and I called upon Mr. Blaine at his rooms in the Arno, and had the omission remedied as far as could be. The invitation to the Court reached the Chief Justice at 7:40 P.M., but they were present. "The reception passed off handsomely," the record says. "John Hay told me it was one of the prettiest parties he had seen in the White House for years." I noted that "the Prince and Princess are wee little people; the Prince quick, alert, intelligent; the Princess fairly pretty." "Mrs. Mutsu, the minister's wife, is really pretty."

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President Harrison's beautiful and charming wife, whom he married in 1854. These pictures are from a *LESLIE'S* printed in 1889.



# On the Bandits' Trail in Mexico



"M" troop, 8th Cavalry, scouting for the bandits in very rough, difficult country.



Lieuts. Paul H. Davis (left) and H. G. Peterson, who were held by the bandits for a \$15,000 ransom. They participated in the expedition.



The "Slide," one of the dangerous trails in the sector traversed by our cavalrymen.



Troops resting near a small pond about 75 miles below the border. This kind of country is not favorable to airplane landings owing to the numerous shrubs which catch in the blades of the propeller.



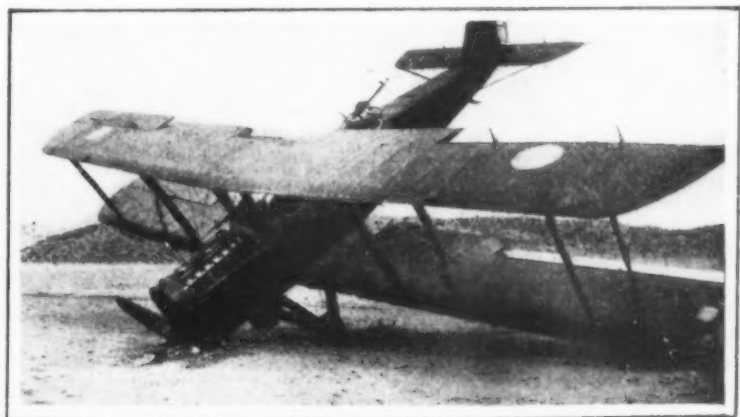
Lieuts. Frank Estell and Russell H. Cooper (on the left) who, while flying in Mexico, killed a number of bandits.



The kind of bombs the airmen carried to drive bandits from their lairs. This one contains 5.8 pounds of T. N. T.



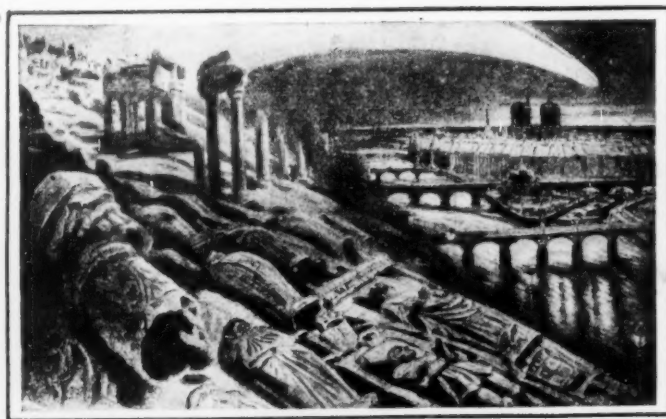
An aviator who has just landed has brought a live tip and these troops are mounting in order to resume the long chase. This was a frequent occurrence.



What happened to the kidnapped officers' machine when they were forced by motor trouble to land 60 miles up the Conchos River in dangerous country.

# Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph.D.



## To Return in 4876 A. D.

A COMET is flaming across the sky—its brilliant head and long, mist-like tail being clearly visible. It is the famous comet of 1811—for in that year it was observed, and its path carefully calculated. It is possible to calculate with the utmost exactitude the time of return for comets; and astronomers then found that this comet would take 3,000 years to complete its flight through space, and return to us again! More than three thousand years! In 1811, it was seen flying over Paris, at the height of its glory, when Napoleon was at the apex of his power—it is almost within the ken of living men! Yet the previous time when this comet swept majestically by our earth was before modern civilization—before Rome, Greece, Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea! This comet has indeed viewed the "ruins of empires." Its former appearance was at the time of the Trojan war. (Illustration reproduced by courtesy of Harmsworth's *Popular Science*, No. 29, 1912.)



## Ice Makes a Kettle Boil

HERE is a truly remarkable spectacle—a kettle boiling, when placed upon a cake of genuine ice! But it isn't a kettle of water, it is liquid air. Air, when liquefied, under enormous pressures sinks to a very low temperature (between  $-180^{\circ}$  and  $-190^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ). It can be seen from this that ice, which is  $0^{\circ}$ , on the same scale, is many degrees higher than the liquid air—nearly two hundred degrees (C.) hotter; and the result is that when a kettle of liquid air is placed on a block of ice, the ice is so hot (to it) that it boils! Another very curious experiment is this: Take two eels, both alive and swimming about in water. Drop them into liquid air. They are at once frozen as hard as iron. Remove them with a pair of pincers. Drop one on the floor, and it will break into a thousand pieces. Place the other back in water, and in a few minutes it will be swimming about again as merrily as before!



## Making Movies of Wild Animals

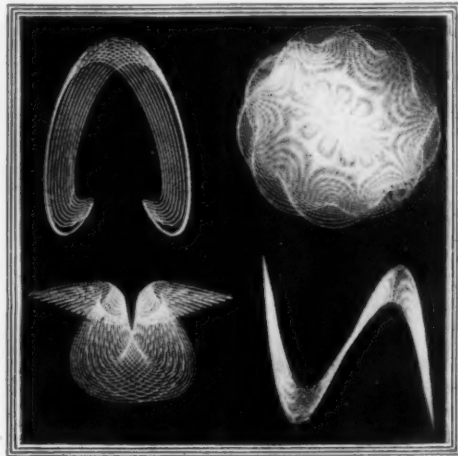
THE illustration shows us one ingenious method which has been devised by "movie" men for taking pictures of wild animals in safety—and at the same time getting near them without frightening them. This huge cow, fifteen feet in height, and made of papier maché, was built by Messrs. Newman. The operator can stand inside with his camera and the pictures can be taken through a small, hinged door. Small ventilation holes can be seen running along the back of the "cow," and in the illustration both doors are open, enabling us to see right through the cow, and view Mr. Newman on the other side. Infinite patience is required to obtain pictures of this sort. To give an example of this: More than seven weeks were consumed in obtaining some 200 feet of film of the kingfisher! The camera man had to live, eat and sleep, practically, in four feet of ice-cold water, all this time, hardly moving at all.



KATHLEEN BULLA

## An Astronomical Clock

THE queer, complex astronomical clock, in the Town Hall of Prague, was built three years before Columbus discovered America! It shows the phases of the moon, the zodiacal positions, days of the month, and numerous other things. When it strikes, the door and little windows, just under the gable, open, and the twelve Apostles pass by the windows and nod to the populace, which always gathers for the automatic performance. The Apostles work, apparently, only according to astronomical time—which is sometimes three-quarters of an hour after the local time. The difference in time is always given alongside the clock in the little frame marked by a cross. Hundreds of people watch the clock strike every hour—as may be seen in the accompanying illustration. The clock is one of the notable curiosities of Prague—otherwise noted for its architectural beauties. Clocks of this nature can be traced back for many centuries. Probably the oldest clock on record is the "water clock," which existed in Babylonia and Bactria, an outlying province of ancient Greece. It was from here that the Chinese first learned its use. The water clock accurately divided the day into twelve two-hour periods.



## Vibration Figures

THE beautiful "vibration figures" shown herewith were obtained by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F. R. I. B. A.. Several years ago, Mr. Bond devised this instrument, capable of making beautiful tracings, which he called "vibration figures." The device was based upon the employment of a number of moving pendulums. First, one pendulum was suspended upon a delicate knife-edge of hardened steel, being free to move at right angles to the knife-edge suspension. Four such pendulums were coupled together, in pairs, swinging at right angles to each other, by threads connecting the shafts of each pair of pendulums with the ends of a light but rigid lath, from the center of which ran other threads; these threads carried the united movements of each pair of pendulums to a light square of wood, suspended by a spring, and bearing a pen. The pen was thus controlled by the combined movement of the four pendulums.



# Dryads Frolic in California



These charming dryads in a grove of eucalyptus trees are students of Mills College, participating in a recent outdoor festival at that California institution—the only woman's college on the Pacific Slope. They are posing beside the waters of a beautiful little lake on their campus, which is one of the many features of a State to which Nature has been unusually generous.

# Fun and Food for German Youngsters



These sober-faced little fellows are acting as "kitchen police" at a park near Berlin. A hungry (though amiable) mob follows them closely ready for the feast that will very soon be served.



These bloodthirsty warriors are not in the land of the bold Redskin. They are youthful Berliners who are playing "Wild Indian" in the suburbs of the capital.



Their fathers' rolling kitchens. The girls are preparing the dinner for their playmates who are amusing themselves nearby. Note the practical costume of the miss on the left.

The long expected meal is served, and at last the members of this little group (who, doubtless, have none too much food at their homes) are happy.



# Creators of Ever-Youthful Children



Mabel Condon must have felt a special interest in this bit of work, for her own daughter was the model. By hard work Mrs. Condon, a most conscientious artist, has added to her great natural talent and her finished products are always a joy to the eye.



Renee Praher is one of the most modest of sculptors, and it was difficult to get her photograph. Yet no single piece of work at the Pan-American exposition was more popular than her *Frog Baby*, whose impish glee amused many. He is the smallest figure in the photo.



War medallions, state medals and similar objects have brought much fame to Janet Scudder; but she finds her greatest delight in rendering the figures of children. That she is successful is amply evidenced by the life-like figure she is working on here.



Marie Apel is a little English sculptor whom the stress of the war drove to our shores, where her work has won for her a place of honor in the art world. Here we see a bit of characteristic work in which every line is expressive of youthful joy and life.



Laura Gardin Fraser is as interested in her work as her famous husband James E. Fraser. There is a charming delicacy in her work and frequently a delicious bit of humor—as in her famous *Little Porker*. As a sculptor of children she is at her best.

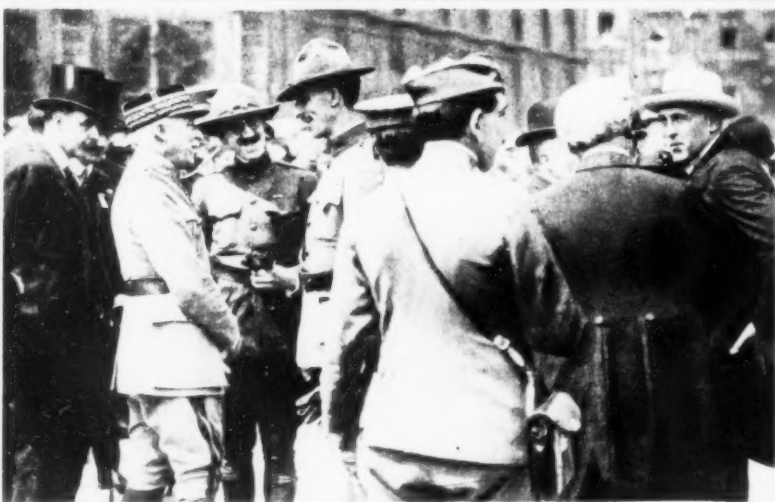
Abastenia St. Leger Eberle is here shown putting the final touches on *Little Brother*, one of her finest studies in child life. In order to study interesting foreign types she frequently goes to the East Side of New York.

# Old Bohemia Freedom

*Stirring Scenes from the New Nation*



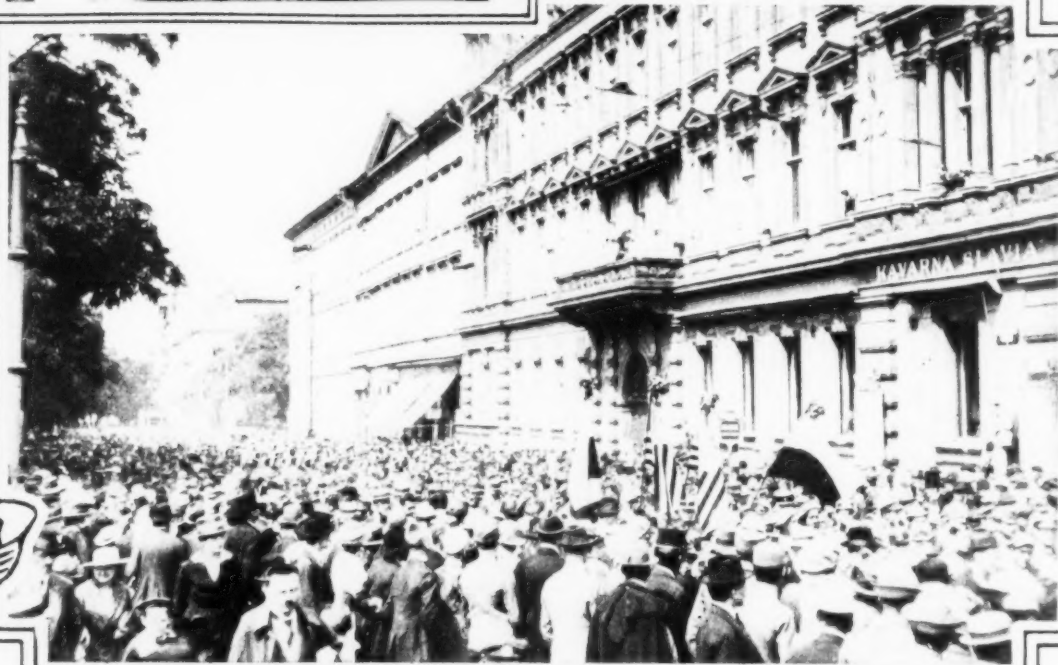
This group of Czechoslovak women in picturesque costume marched in the farewell procession of the Americans of Czech and Slovak descent who were returning to America. After 300 years of Austrian rule, these Bohemians have revived their national costumes, some of which are a hundred years old and are decorated with \$500 worth of embroidery.



A notable group at the Jan Hus celebration in Prague. General Peele, commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovakian forces, discussing the events of the day with D. W. Davis, of the International Y.M.C.A. and Secretary Hastie, head of Y.M.C.A. work in Czechoslovakia. On the right, the man with the Panama hat is Hon. Charles R. Crane, the first American minister sent to the new republic.



Americans of Czech and Slovak descent marching through the streets of Prague, Bohemia, after two years of fighting, to entrain for home. They were fighting for freedom and were cheered in Europe by those for whose freedom they had fought, and cheered by five of



Vast throngs of Czechoslovaks joining in the celebration of American Independence Day at Prague on July 4th, and welcoming the Americans of Czechoslovak descent who had fought in the great war and helped to give their native country freedom from Austrian tyranny, endured for so many centuries.



Gustav Habes, Minister of Education in Slovakia, formerly the first American minister sent to the new republic.



# ma Celebrates edom

the new Nation of Czechoslovakia



Men's choral society singing the national anthem in Prague on the 504th anniversary of the death of their great reformer, Jan Hus (John Huss), who was burned at the stake as a martyr to religious and political freedom. This anniversary is the Czechs' biggest day, with the possible exception of October 28th, which will hereafter be their Independence Day.



meets in America by the families waiting to welcome them back. Of these 2,190 fighting men, 1,100 were men with families, some of them with as many as five children. They have fought the Bolsheviki on many bloody fields.



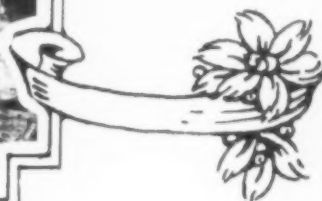
Some American war workers present at the celebration. The four young women in the center are (reading from left to right) Miss Alma Paine, of Washington, Miss Anne Smith, of N. Y. City; Miss Adelia Cowaz, of Bloomfield N. J., and Miss Dougherty, of Kansas City. On the right are Lieut. Oliver M. Salisbury, U. S. A., of Hamilton, Mont., and Miss Fanneal Harrison, of Washington.



Habe Minister of Slovakia, was an influential man in Chicago.



President Masaryk inspecting a company of the Czechoslovak American troops on the eve of their return to the United States. Their heroic service in the great war permanently links their native land to the new land of their adoption. The Czech army was formerly an integral part of the armies of Austria.

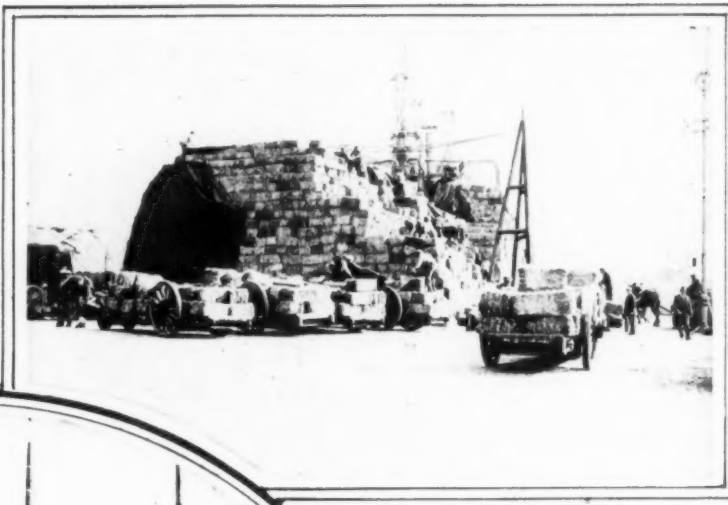


# Antwerp—The A. E. F.'s New Base

Photos by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



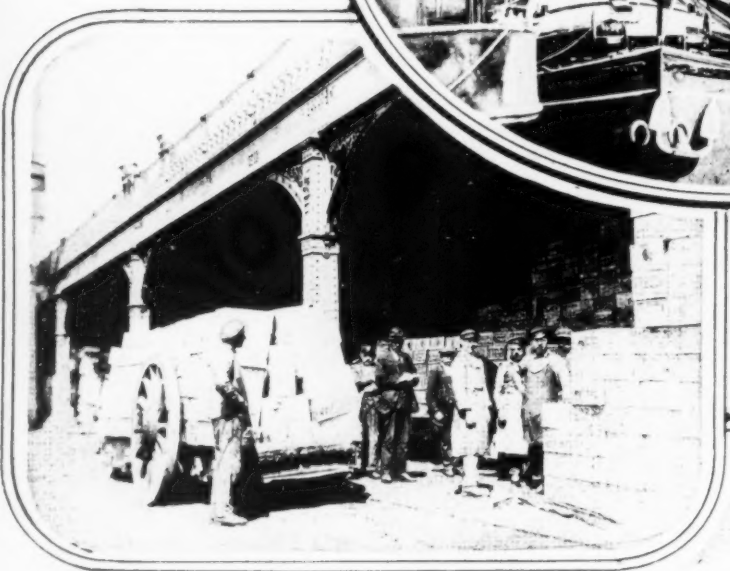
The new general headquarters of the A. E. F. occupying Germany is near this edifice which princely brigands once used when they taxed traffic on the Rhine. The wagons in the foreground carry supplies from the last ship to arrive under the auspices of the American Belgian Relief.



American baled hay which was to have been used in case Germany did not sign the peace treaty. It would have supplied our forces for 50 days.



The harbor from the docks of the Belgian Relief Commission. When it became evident that the Germans would make peace the work of improving the port ceased.



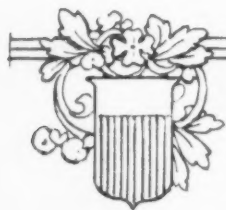
Soap for G. H. Q. Shortly after the signing of the armistice the directors of our S. O. S. prepared to utilize Antwerp as the chief base port for Third Army.



Colonel Anderson, in charge of the American docks at Antwerp, has a consultation with a Belgian officer and a charming representative of the "Yankee Division." The Belgians were greatly impressed by our methods.



The excellent American docks, from which the last members of our Army of Occupation will sail for home some day.





On every type of road that is traveled by motor cars, the sharp clean characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread have plainly written this impressive story

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

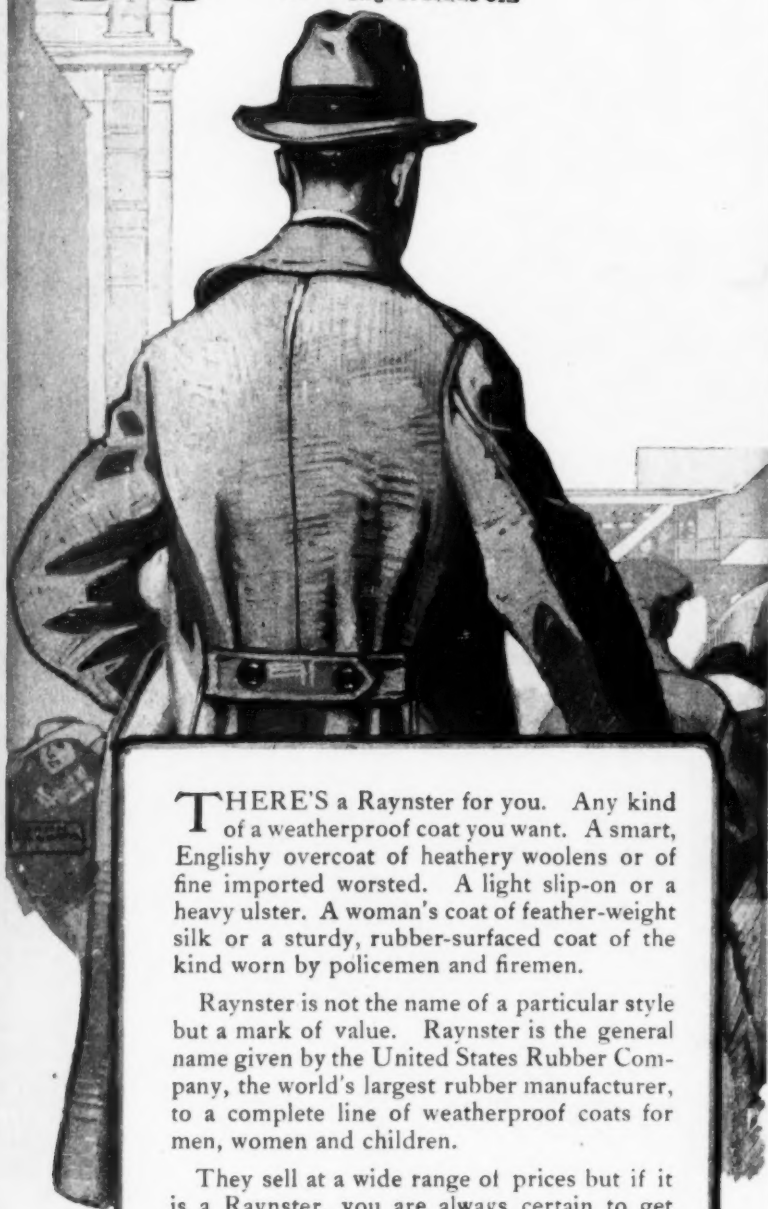
*This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a brick pavement by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread*

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR  
AKRON

# Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



**T**HERE'S a Raynster for you. Any kind of a weatherproof coat you want. A smart, Englishy overcoat of heathery woolens or of fine imported worsted. A light slip-on or a heavy ulster. A woman's coat of feather-weight silk or a sturdy, rubber-surfaced coat of the kind worn by policemen and firemen.

Raynster is not the name of a particular style but a mark of value. Raynster is the general name given by the United States Rubber Company, the world's largest rubber manufacturer, to a complete line of weatherproof coats for men, women and children.

They sell at a wide range of prices but if it is a Raynster, you are always certain to get good value for your money.

That's the big thing to make sure of—that you are getting a genuine Raynster. Always look for the Raynster label. It is your assurance of value.

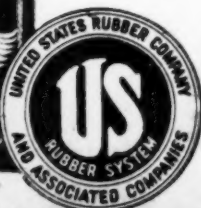
We shall be very glad to mail you a Raynster Style Book free if you will write for it. You should be able to buy your Raynster in any good clothing store.

**United States Rubber Company**

New York



Look for this label in your Raynster



1869-1919

50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



# HEINZ

## OVEN BAKED BEANS

**B**AKED by dry heat in real ovens until they yield every bit of flavor that baked beans should have. Then to make them more delicious we add the rich Heinz tomato sauce and with it tender strips of choicest pork.

Heinz Oven Baked Beans have a distinctive flavor that is unmistakable. They are baked beans at their best.

*Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce  
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style  
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)  
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans*

Some of the

**57**

Vinegars  
Spaghetti  
Tomato Ketchup  
Olive Oil



All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada





# THE CRUCIBLE OF EXPERIENCE PERFECTED THE APPERSONSON

*"The Eight With Eighty Less Parts"*

Before precedent had been set the Apperson Brothers went calmly ahead with the building of a motor car. In 1893, in co-operation with others, they built with their own hands the first mechanically successful American automobile.

Since then they have been doing the "impossible" in motor car construction.

While others scoffed, they produced.

And they believe today, as then, that only facts count.

Therefore, the Apperson is a car of definite values.

Dynamic America demands results—Apperson produces them.

The Apperson will glide, in high, with smooth, unbroken, comfortable acceleration from 1 to 40 miles an hour in 20 seconds.

It will come to a dead stop from 40 miles an hour in 4 seconds—40 yards. It will turn about in its own tracks—a complete turn in a  $38\frac{1}{4}$  foot circle.



With the speed of its Jack Rabbit forbears, today's Apperson possesses an uncanny ability to make astonishing tire and gasoline records.

These car qualities exist today because 26 years have taught the Apperson Brothers. They know how.

And the combining of racing speed with comfort and ease of handling and all-round economy is a sixth sense, not to be acquired by the tyro.

The man who has done big things in his own business comes naturally to the Apperson. For here is a car he can buy without doubt or mental reservation.

Here is a car that calls to his good judgment. Here is a car that is sold as he likes to buy—on what it will do. The car of definite and permanent values.

Drive an Apperson First—Then Decide.

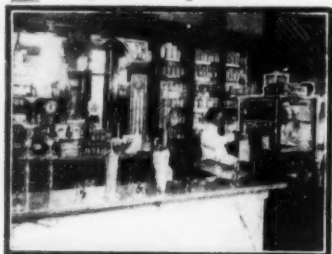
Your Apperson dealer is the kind of man who talks your car language.

APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE CO. *Manufacturers of Custom-Made Motor Cars* KOKOMO, INDIANA  
EXPORT DEPARTMENT—ONE HUNDRED WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

# Store Profits

**Increased \$600 to \$3120 Per Year  
From a Little Waste Space**

## Drug and Dept. Stores



Of all the enormous variety of articles you handle there isn't one that turns over so rapidly as Butter-Kist Pop Corn.

## Confectioneries



Write for records from scores of Confectioners that prove how the Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine increases soda fountain and candy trade as well.

## Theatres and Resorts



Signed statements of Theatre and Resort Managers prove that Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine increases attendance 10 to 20 per cent, and more.

**\$2 to \$8 per day in extra cash profits. \$50 to \$260 per month. \$600 to \$3120 extra and clear per year. And all from the use of a little waste space! That is what the Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine means to you. Prove it by what hundreds of others are doing. Prove it by the records we have to show you. Prove it by the letters printed here.**

## READ

### 49,015 Sales

"Not only made 49,015 sales of Butter-Kist Pop Corn the first year," writes W. O. Hopkins, a storekeeper in Evansville, Ind., "but my magazine sales increased 97 per cent through additional patrons brought in."

### Over \$1200 Profits in One Year

"Profits in 12 months bought me a \$1200.00 motor car and also paid for machine," writes owner in Electra, Texas (Population 640).

### Better Than \$6 Per Day

"The machine is averaging better than \$6 per day," writes theatre owner in Emporia, Kan.

### Profits Purchased Home

"I purchased a home in this town and paid \$2,250.00 I made out of Butter-Kist," writes Mr. Mathe from a small Louisiana town.

### Brings in New Trade

"It has greatly increased my candy sales and brings in new trade," writes C. L. McKnight, owner of Variety Store in Kansas.

## These Figures Are Very Conservative

Many stores make far more than \$600 to \$3120 from the Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine, but we are purposely conservative in our figures. Read the letters above. These are but a few of the many we are receiving every day. We have many even more amazing than these. And we want to send them to you, so that you will be convinced beyond question or doubt that you can make a little waste space, 26 x 32 inches, pay you an extra cash income of from \$600 to \$3120 per year.

Let us send you facts and figures that will open your eyes! Let us show you that Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machines are paying everywhere there are stores, billiard halls, theatres, and resorts. Butter-Kist Machines pay four ways—

- 1—Motion makes people stop and look.
- 2—Coaxing fragrance makes people buy.
- 3—Toasty flavor brings trade for blocks.
- 4—Stimulates all store sales.

# BUTTER-KIST

## Pop Corn and Peanut Machine

### Toasty Flavor Brings Trade for Blocks

People can't get this toasty flavored pop corn from any other machine. The flavor is an exclusive Butter-Kist secret. Once tasted, no other satisfies—and people will go out of their way to buy Butter-Kist. Makes the Butter-Kist store the talk of the town. It's the only pop corn with a National Reputation.

Butter-Kist is famous for its delicious flavor. People come from blocks around to get the real Butter-Kist.

### No Extra Help or Stock Investment

The Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machine operates itself. No extra help required. No stock investment. Machine is complete in itself—manufactures, advertises, and sells the product.

## Mail the Coupon for Full Information

HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO.

314 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Without obligation, send me your free Butter-Kist book, "America's New Industry," with photos, sales records and estimate of how much I can make with your machine.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Business \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machine is described fully in our book "America's New Industry." This book will be sent free and post-paid to business men. It shows scores of wonderful letters, proof of profits, photos, etc.

A small amount down puts the Butter-Kist Pop Corn and Peanut Machine in your store. You can pay the balance a little at a time out of the machine's earnings. Write today for full information. Mail the coupon, or a letter, or post card. But do it NOW—before you forget.

## Mild Reservationists Hold Key

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

WITH both sides claiming victory, the signs indicate it will not be a clear-cut decision for either treaty advocates or opponents. Dissatisfaction is too deep-seated to make possible unqualified endorsement by the Senate. On the other hand, popular demand for ratification that will actually secure peace is too great to countenance throwing the treaty into the discard. President Wilson wants ratification without any qualification whatsoever. No poll of the Senate has yet given him that. Nor has the President's concession that interpretations might be adopted by the Senate after and apart from the formal ratification of the treaty received favorable response in any quarter. "Locking the garage after the motor has been stolen," is the way George Wharton Pepper of the League for the Preservation of American Independence styles this suggestion. On the other hand, there is not much likelihood that sufficient votes can be mustered by the advocates of outright rejection or indirect rejection by drastic amendments which would throw the treaty back upon the Peace Conference, and compel it to do its work all over again. The group of Republican senators who took a stand for mild reservations in the early stages of the treaty debate are nearest the central position upon which it is likely compromise will be reached.

At this writing the group of "middle-ground" senators, who prefer this description to the word "mild," are agreed upon reservations, which, while not out-and-out amendments, are sufficiently drastic to make necessary approval by the principal signatory powers, if not by the Peace Conference itself. The sponsors of the reservations claim to have assurance that their proposals will not be opposed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The middle-ground senators are in harmony with the President in the desire to save the treaty from being thrown back upon the Peace Conference. It is safe to predict that when the President becomes convinced that his program of unqualified ratification cannot prevail, he will be ready to consider a compromise with the middle-ground group. The majority of Democratic senators have been supporting the treaty as a purely party matter, and when the President changes ground they will undoubtedly follow him. It is not likely that the shameful Shantung article of the treaty will be amended by the Senate. The compromise suggested by the middle-ground senators will probably prevail—a reservation expressing disapproval of the award to Japan, accompanying the ratification of the treaty.

### The President's Secretive Policy

Ardent supporters of the peace work of President Wilson feel that he has brought needless embarrassment upon himself by his secretive policy toward the Senate. The present hostility existing between the President and the Senate is due in large part not to partisanship but to the President's habitual aloofness and refusal to take the Senate into his confidence. And it is remarkable that the President's attitude toward the Senate is precisely what Mr. Wilson is on record as condemning in his historical works. When the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked for the latest drafts of the proposed treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, the President was justified in withholding them at present, as they are in process of negotiation, and the negotiation of treaties is exclusively an executive function, but the refusal to give the Committee a copy of the agreement of June 16 relative to the Rhine district, on the ground that such action might cause "a certain degree of embarrassment" to other countries, is based on

no constitutional limitation. It reveals, rather, the President's secretive attitude toward the Senate. Senator Lodge's reply was that the agreement in question had already appeared in the British White Book, from which it had been read into the Congressional Record, and his only purpose had been to have it officially from the President. The country is growing more and more impatient over the lack of cooperation between the President and the Senate, and feels that blame rests upon both, and the President's speeches on his tour are widening the breach.

### Defending America

The analysis of the treaty by the American Defense Society is mainly interesting because of the method by which it proposes to save the treaty while eliminating the League covenant. It claims that the League of Nations has been interwoven with the treaty provisions, not integrally, but mechanically only, and that it will be easy, therefore, to separate the two. It suggests that the Senate reject the covenant of the League of Nations and separate it from the treaty, and then request the Peace Conference to substitute committees appointed by it for commissions to be named by the League of Nations for carrying out various treaty provisions. The American Defense Society also recites a list of serious objections to the League covenant. It holds that it demands surrender of our sovereignty; that it concerns itself with such purely American questions as the Monroe Doctrine, immigration and the size of our army and navy; that it commits us blindly to the upholding of regional understandings; that there are "deliberate traps in several places in the phraseology in the covenant," citing Article X; that numerous racial and social wars are already being waged in Europe in which under the League of Nations we would be called to intervene; and that "the nominal adoption, the partial application of, and the partial refusal to apply the impossible doctrines of the self-determination of races which is contrary to our fundamental doctrines as a nation" has laid the foundation of several hundred wars within the next century or two.

### The Truce of Versailles

The Germans have looked upon the peace treaty as no better than a truce, but it had never been so styled in the Senate until done so by Senator Knox. Mr. Knox has been one of the most persistent opponents to the League covenant and to certain features of the treaty proper, but he lately came out in opposition to both in their entirety. Describing the treaty terms as "harsh and cruel," the Pennsylvania Senator analyzed in detail the things required of Germany, and declared them to be impossible of fulfillment. Since the United States does not participate in the spoils, the Senator could see no reason why we should become "parties to its harshness and cruelty." Senator Knox argued that the Senate should reject both the League covenant and the entire treaty, that Congress should then declare a status of peace, and the Government then proceed to make a separate treaty with Germany. Senator Nelson of Minnesota, one of the middle-ground senators, denounced the suggestion that we "desert the stricken world in this hour of its crisis," and leave France open to attack from Germany. Commenting further on the Knox proposal, Senator Nelson declared that it ignored "the fact of American leadership, of pledges given the world, of unselfish purpose in that leadership, and fails to recognize the truth that the family of nations, stricken by this war, is leaning on the strong arm of this nation today."





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# Non-Skid 18.00

# 6000 miles

**FIRESTONE** has done the thing that must change tire buying habits more than any other move ever made in the tire business.

A standard brand 3½-inch tire at a low price;

A quality that beats any former tire of any brand;

A 6,000 mile basis from people who mean it;

A tire that goes on and on without regard to its adjustment basis.

That's what Firestone now offers to that great majority of car owners who use 3½-inch tires.

Buying habits are sure to change. Who will now want to pay more? Who will want to accept less?

A SPECIAL factory, special machinery, a special fabric mill, a special organization, a \$7,000,000 investment—that's the extent Firestone has gone to give you this tire.

Firestone Plant No. 2 is devoted exclusively to 3½-inch tires.

Its present capacity is 16,000 a day.

The extreme value in this special molded Firestone marks a turning point in the tire business. Dealers know what it means. Ask your dealer. Let him put this tire on every wheel and give you the benefit of—

**Most Miles  
per Dollar**

# Firestone



### Whole Grains Made Bewitching

Puffed to airy, flimsy bubbles, eight times normal size.

Made into fragile, toasted tid-bits with a nutty taste—delightful food confections.

Children revel in Puffed Wheat and Rice. Yet these are whole grains made wholly digestible—the greatest grain foods in existence. Every food cell is exploded, every atom feeds.

All mothers believe in whole-grain foods. Then why not serve them in this form, to make the whole grain tempting?

### Bring the Milk Dish Back

One great Puffed Grain service is to bring the milk dish back. For luncheons, suppers and at bedtime float Puffed Wheat in milk.

Think what a combination. Milk is a premier food, rich in vitamins. Every child should get at least a pint a day.

Whole Wheat supplies the 16 elements which everybody needs. It is rich in minerals. In Puffed Wheat every food cell is exploded so that every atom feeds.

Here it comes as thin, crisp, toasted bubbles, four times as porous as bread. It is made by Prof. Anderson's process—shot from guns. There is no other way to serve whole grain in such inviting, such hygienic form.

**Puffed  
Wheat**

**Puffed  
Rice**

**Corn  
Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Fluffy, Nut-Like, Self-Raising—A Delicious Product

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers

### Puffed Rice Pancake Flour —A Mixture

We now make a Pancake Flour containing ground Puffed Rice. To make an ideal mixture we compared more than 1,000 blends. Then to the best we added ground Puffed Rice, to make fluffy pancakes with a nutty taste.

Puffed Rice Pancake Flour is self-raising. Simply add water or milk. We promise you the finest pancakes you ever tasted.

3207

## Family Life in the White House

Concluded from page 452

Madame Mutsu became one of my best friends, giving me both a useful and ornamental bit of Japanese art as a token of remembrance when she left Washington. And I never showed her the entry in my diary either!

The dinner given February 25, 1890, by Andrew Carnegie to the Pan-American Congress, called together by Mr. Blaine, was an elegant affair, quite outdoing anything of the kind to that date. The menu embraced mutton imported direct from Scotland for the occasion, and the wine-card "leader" was *Lachryme Christi*—"tears of Christ"—a special distillation from Italy. During the dinner the Laird of Skibo introduced a Scottish piper, who in full-kilted regalia skirled around the hall, blowing out martial and other airs from Caledonia, to the amazement and delight of the whole company, particularly of the Latin-American guests. It was a great night.

A Chinese puzzle is not more intricate than the maze into which one may be plunged who undertakes the task of seating an official or even a semi-official dinner. The niceties of distinction must be scrupulously observed or the Old Harry may be to pay. When a member of the Cabinet, for instance, approaches a complaisant but devious secretary in charge of an approaching dinner to be given by the President, with the suggestion that the said Cabinet man would like to be assigned to escort Mrs. A. instead of Mrs. Z., it is a somewhat delicate matter even if the dinner be only semi-official. And if it is the regular annual dinner to the Diplomatic Corps, to properly pair off the guests is a work requiring finesse, experience and to be mentally pachydermatous. This duty had been in charge of Assistant Secretary Adece, whose knowledge of the intricacies of diplomatic precedence was supposed to approach infallibility. There was "a dummy table"; and for our first diplomatic dinner the model had been sent over to the White House, and notices sent the

guests in accordance with its assignments. About noon of the fateful day the telephone rang, and the voice of one of the Cabinet ministers said his wife had a severe headache and could not be present, but his daughter would accompany him. The daughter, of course, had no status. Instinctively I surmised a possibility; and going down into the State dining-room found that the Secretary's wife had been allocated to a gentleman of rank inferior to the one who was her proper *parti*. Taking up the dummy I went at once to Secretary Blaine—who was authority on such a matter—and showed him the setting of the table as arranged by Mr. Adece, and said it seemed a palpable error. Mr. Blaine agreed, and word was sent to the Cabinet member of the change in seating. Before time for the dinner the telephone called me again, and informed me that the headache had disappeared, and the wife would be able to come. The remedy beat "Shac" out of sight.

On another occasion, after the march had started from the East Room word came of the sudden and serious illness of the wife of one of the leading South American ministers. This disarranged all the sittings below the husband's rank, and it required a cool head and a dextrous hand to readjust the place cards so as to avoid heart-burnings that might have resulted in a diplomatic upheaval. One Presidential Cabinet was disrupted because of social disturbance over "Peggy" Eaton, and it was and is quite possible for trouble to breed if the canons of precedence are violated at a state dinner. We Americans have much to say, at times, over these "trifles" in royal courts; but as a matter of fact the courtesies and conventions must be observed even in the democratically-simple Republic of the United States. I always felt a sense of genuine relief if a Presidential dinner passed off without being followed by an electrical storm, or an area of low barometer, at least, in or about the Secretary's office.

## England Between War and Peace

Concluded from page 448

She will recover from her present reaction in a reasonable time, but it requires no prophet to see that her future in the world depends upon the ability of her workingmen and employers to get together. United they will win; divided they will fall into irretrievable ruin, dragging their nation after them.

It is encouraging to note that the "Triple Alliance," composed of the National Union of Railway men, the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and the National Transport Workers Federation, has voted to postpone their threatened policy of "direct action."

Some time ago these three organizations undertook to force the Government to take immediate action in accord with the views of the "Triple Alliance" upon the continuance of conscription, the withdrawal of military intervention from Russia and the use of military forces in labor disputes in England. This demand on the Government was backed by a threat of "direct action," or, in other words, a general and sympathetic strike unless the demands should be granted.

It was toward the end of June when this situation assumed serious proportions. Meanwhile a good deal of water has run under the bridge and there has been developing a reaction among the unions against the hot-heads who seem determined to ignore the authority of their own leaders and to throw themselves and their country into the hands of foreign con-

spirators and revolutionists. There is a large conservative element in each of these three organizations and it is to this element that the country looks for relief from a policy of industrial and national suicide.

The laboring people of Britain have won complete political liberty and equality by the use of constitutional means. Every one knows this. And every one who is not infected with Russian Bolshevism backed by Prussian propaganda knows that the only way for labor to secure its just economic ideals is by the same methods of peaceful agitation and by the pressure of votes rather than by destruction of property and defiance of law and order. But the forces of revolt are active and there is bound to be a wasteful struggle before the issue is cleared.

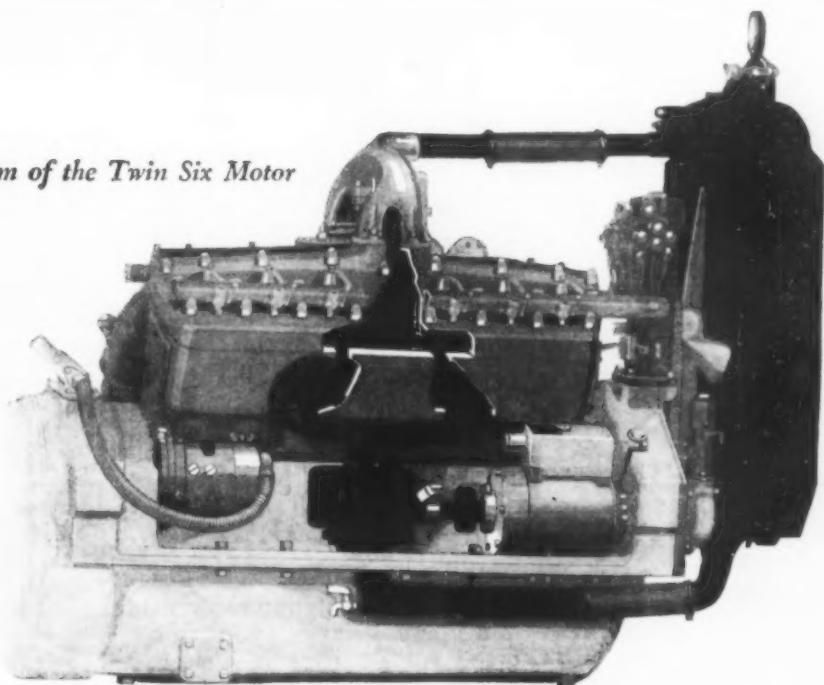
While the groups of would-be revolutionists are holding up their Government and hindering the return of their country to the tasks of peace it is instructive and perhaps alarming for those who would see England continue to prosper and develop, to observe that there are today some seventy-five American ships idle in the port of Liverpool alone, and in London there entered her berth the first ship today (August 13) on the list after a wait of twenty-three days.

It is difficult for a stranger to see the difference between the blockade enforced by the German submarines and this continuous and disastrous hold-up of the nation's overseas trade by a mere handful of its own citizens.



**H**ERE is a scientific principle many a motorist overlooks. No matter how fast or how slow you want to go, you cannot go right unless your car has reserve power—rightly applied. Until a man has driven the Packard Twin Six he will never know exactly what that means.

*Ample cooling system of the Twin Six Motor*



## Low Cost of Packard Reserve Power

**W**ITH everybody reading about motors, talking about motors, swapping motor experiences, you might suppose that the basic facts of motor engineering would be generally known by this time.

Yet even such a fundamental principle as the economic value of reserve power is not understood by one motorist in ten.

Some car owners take years to wake up to what it is costing them to compromise in the matter of power. Why should a man have to wear out one compromise car after another before he learns that it costs more to operate such a car than a car of high reserve power?

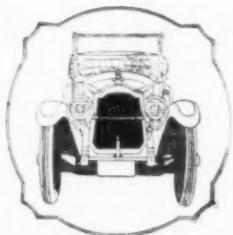
The man who has been through it all knows that the very reason why the Packard is good for 75 miles an hour is the reason why 25 miles an hour, day after day, costs less from the Packard than from the car of lower power.

In the Packard—the power is there—in reserve. It costs you nothing unless you use it. You call on it when you want it—and not unless you do want it.

The Packard Twin Six Engine is a motor of *live moving parts*. Power is used only in moving the car—not in excess, merely to keep the engine turning over.

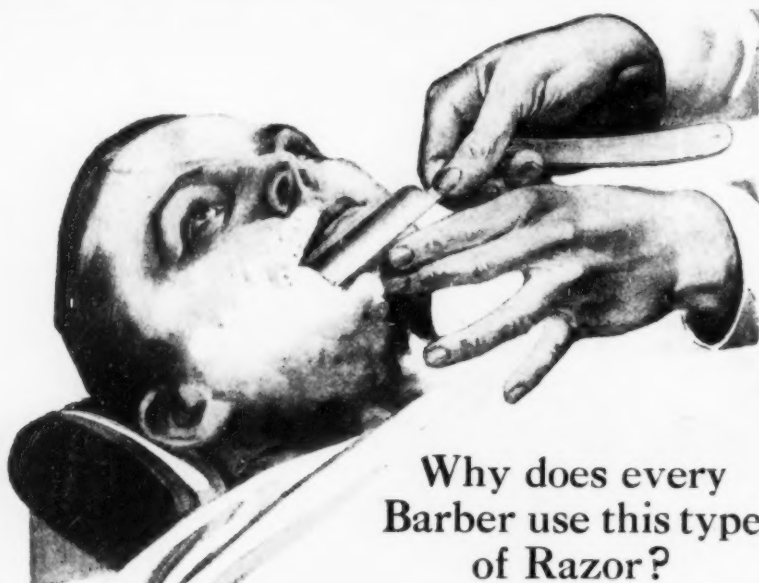
The basic design of the Packard Twin Six motor has been wonderfully justified during the past few years of both peace and war work, so that any changes that may be made from time to time will be merely in the nature of refinements.

The Packard people are transportation experts. They have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.



*"Ask the Man  
Who Owns One"*

**PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of Detroit**



## Why does every Barber use this type of Razor?

Because while you might shave your own self with a razor that pulls and scrapes, you won't stand for a barber shaving you with a dull razor.

A barber has to have a razor so sharp that it will shave you without pulling. He must use a blade whose keen edge can be restored again and again with a few easy strokes on the strop.

### Anybody Can Strop a GENCO Razor

Every GENCO blade is ground concave; its back is broad; and its edge is supported by the required bevel. These features compel a GENCO blade to meet the strop at the right angle to restore the best of shaving edges with a few easy strokes.

And that edge on a professional blade—how quickly and smoothly it does its work! It's the edge that every barber finds he must have.

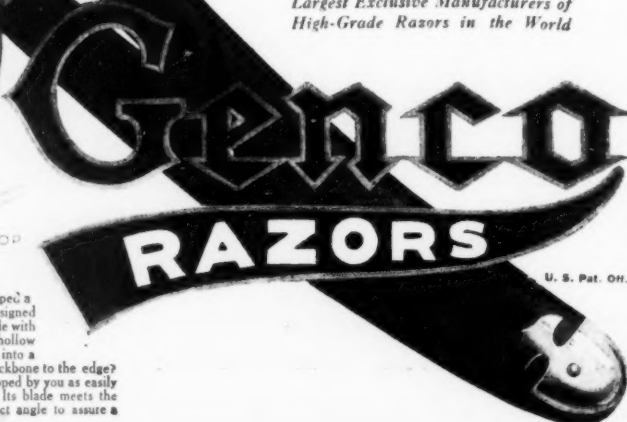
The Safege is a regular razor with a guard. Flip back the guard, and its blade can be stropped sharp as easily as the other.

You undoubtedly have seen many Genco Razor advertisements. Why not go to your dealer and see the razor? If you cannot conveniently secure Genco razors in your locality, we will see that you are supplied.

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**Geneva Cutlery Corporation**  
52 Gates Avenue Geneva, N. Y.

*Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High-Grade Razors in the World*



## The France Our Soldiers Knew

*Concluded from page 450*

cartons of cigarettes we gave away, only to learn they were being sold; the after-dinner liqueurs they invited us to have, then added to our bill. We'll find the same old ulterior motive running under every lovely act, like drain pipes under a gilded palace; and we'll get stung just like we used to be, and we'll resent it just the same—because we'll still be Americans.

He's a strange bird, the American! I always think of him as a very noisy, very young person, who needs a good many corners knocked off before he can be considered quite grown up or civilized, but one who gives promise that when he does grow up he'll be clean-limbed and clear-eyed and straightforward, and, though he does not always live up to them, his ideals will be honesty, morality and cleanliness—cleanliness of mind and of body. I hope and believe he'll have little in him of avarice, of selfishness, of distrust of his brother man. Is it because of our youth and our blind faith in that unreliable quantity, human nature, that America could produce a Red Cross, a Relief Administration, a League of Nations—which are only the spirit of Jesus Christ on a commercial basis?

At present, in his formative state, the American may be accused in all justice of vulgarity, ill-breeding, boorishness (the French could forgive all but our noise); of being bigoted, illiterate, intolerant, an egotist, a braggart—and many other things. With all of these he could yet be called *typically American*, though not genuinely so—just as one whose father came from Kiev, Russia, or Basque, Spain, and whose mother hailed from County Cork or the other side of the Rhine, is typically American while not genuinely American. Get me?

There's some pretty rough stuff gone into the Melting-Pot, and some pretty crude stuff is coming out—stuff so crude, because of the mixture of races, that it wouldn't go back into any one of the various European molds from which it came. A lot more melting will be necessary before it will go into the mold of a genuine American—not a typical one. But so long as that mold keeps for its general lines square dealing and cleanliness—cleanliness of mind and of body—so long will there be hope that when the finished product is turned out, it will be a pretty good sort. Only years can add finish and polish and beauty. It's up to us to keep working on that mold.

All of these things we discussed under the trees that night in Prague. They may have seemed as out of place as the League of Nations does in the Peace Treaty, but they were not. Each of us admitted that we'll all be better Americans for having lived in Europe. We'll be more conscious of America's virtues, more cognizant of her faults. By comparison we will know how to judge. If we criticized the French it was because the French fell short of our ideals—the ideals which we brought over with us. We would dislike the same qualities in ourselves just as much; would be just as intolerant with them. We all admitted that the French had shown a marvelous patience with our shortcomings, and wondered how we'd have borne up under a similar situation—never admitting, though, for an instant, that we ever would have faced such a necessity! We all agreed that peace, not war, is the acid test of character, and that if we'd left France on November 12th last our opinions might not be the same. In passing judgment upon Americans, not one of us could put on any side about our Mayflower ancestry, for in that little group were Swedish-American, Danish-American, Irish-American, French-American and English-American—and only one generation back! We were from New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. And entirely typical.

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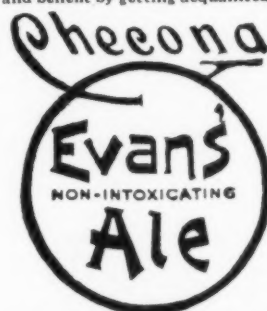
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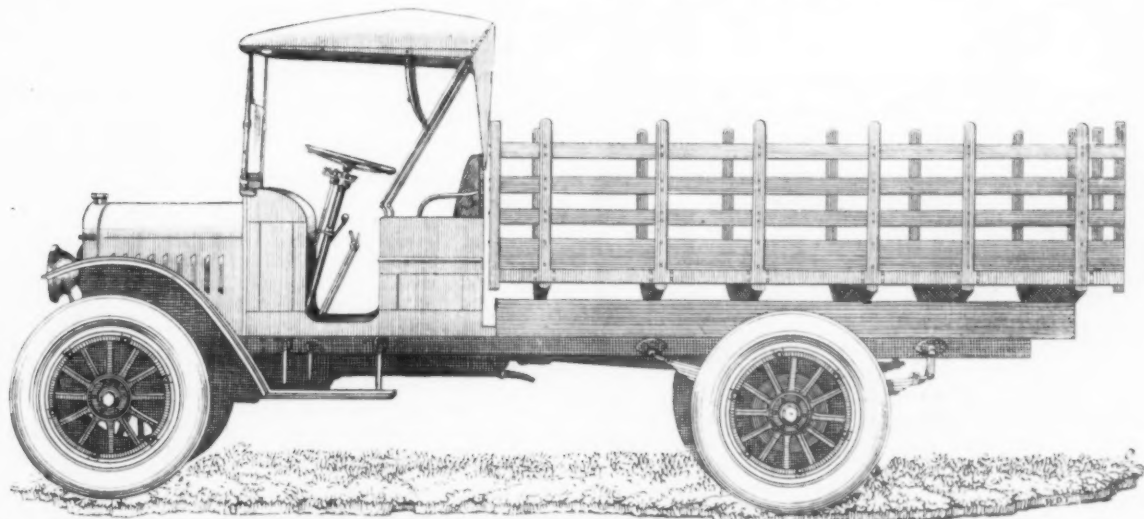
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Since 1883 W. L. Douglas name and the retail price has been stamped on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory. The stamped price is never changed; this protects the wearers against unreasonable profits and has saved them millions of dollars on their footwear.

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W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



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Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with his name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W.L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

*W. L. Douglas*  
Pres. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.  
181 SPARK STREET,  
BROCKTON, MASS.

## Stay Away from Europe

Continued from page 443

the ports, because it cannot be distributed, and refrigerated beef is condemned by the carload, because it cannot reach Paris under ten days of travel from the coast, and spoils en route.

All of this undeniably means that the cost of living is going to continue on the upgrade for some time. Vilgrain booths erected by the government to supply the people with cheaper food, drastic action against profiteers, food riots—all may have their temporary restraining influence, but the inevitable law of supply and demand (plus the fact that the French traditional procedure in business and governmental action is not calculated to move swiftly) decrees that the franc is going to purchase less and less for many long months before there is a turning.

It is also equally inevitable that if the American tourists come in such numbers that their volume will at all be noticeable, they will be blamed by the French people for causing the rise no less than was the soldier blamed. This present conviction will become utterly crystallized.

Every last person in France will be discussing the fact that one dollar is purchasing eight francs now instead of the five in normal times. The popular idea will be that every American to be seen on the streets is virtually pilfering the extra francs on the ground that the actual cost of living to him is sixty per cent. under what it is to the Frenchman. It is idle to predict to what lengths this feeling will go, but the coupling together of the words "rich" and "American" (which was not an association used with much respect before the war) is being heard again with bitterness added to what was once good-natured condescension. For the preservation of good relations between the countries after we have both regained our "peace legs," and the present fatigue poison has eliminated itself from the French system, and France has again become the "Little Sweetheart of the World," in gay and generous hospitality, instead of being decidedly petulant, the French people deserve a breathing spell free from the rush of outsiders.

From the American standpoint it is highly desirable that the average Frenchman should learn that this constant rise in prices is not to be blamed upon the presence of Americans. Mr. Hoover has stated that Europe must learn the necessity of producing, and that the sooner we impress the fact that supplies are not endlessly to come from America, then the sooner will the present demoralization in food production in Europe be conquered by hard and intelligent work.

Another specter is the one of disease. The devastated areas have been rapidly filling up with people, but it has been impossible to reestablish sanitary conditions. True, the smells which rise to high heaven are more ominous for those who are living daily in their midst than for the casual visitor.

Yet again, the tourist may well pause to figure out his chances of being able to get home when he wishes to go home. It's all very well to say, "If I get over, I guess I can get home all right." At the present time, with no tourist travel, it is practically impossible to get a booking for America in less than two months. If the transports now being used for the troops bring heavy numbers and then these extra ships are later withdrawn for other uses, it is merely a matter of pencil and paper to figure out what limited numbers the present ships sailing from French ports can carry. There are three boats sailing from Havre carrying 663 first class passengers, in total, and 834 second class. Two others, having no first class, can carry 795. Two boats from Bordeaux carry 538. Seven boats from Marseilles carry 717 first and 868 second. From Boulogne, three Holland-American

Continued on page 471



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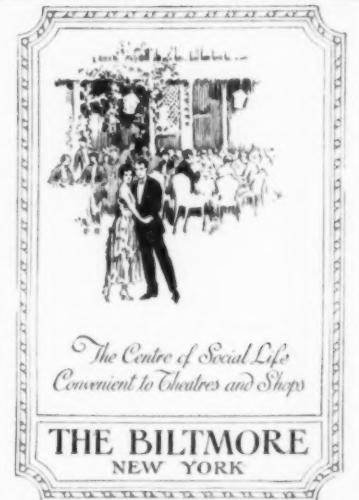
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For comfort after shaving apply Hinds Cream to heal, soothe and refresh the face. Its use brings a refined appearance to the skin and fortifies it against discomforts due to sun and wind, soap or hard water, as well as daily shaving. The new non-breakable cap prevents leakage—makes the bottle ideal for travelers and vacationists.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds, Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c. Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 50c.

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## Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

**Weekly Suggestion.** Freedom, what it means, what threatens it, and the progress the world is making on the road toward it, is illustrated in the cover, the pictorial digest, and on pp. 441, 448-449, 458-459. As the League of Nations is still one of the big issues of the hour (if not the main issue), this number of *LESLIE'S* might be taken up as an illustration of the arguments to be gathered from world happenings of the need or uselessness of the League Covenant, or its possible harm. Note the lines which run out from this country to various parts of the world as indicated in the pictures and articles.

**Old Bohemia Celebrates Freedom.** pp. 458-459. Is the new Czechoslovakia the same as "old Bohemia"? (Consult the map for the boundaries of each. If map of the "new" Europe is not available, read the terms of the Treaty for boundaries of the new nation.) How do you explain the new name? Why should not the old one have been retained? Are there any people of this nation in your locality? What do they do? What kind of citizens do they make? How do they compare with the people in these pictures? What are the principal industries of this new nation? What are its resources? What are its prospects of success? How would you proceed to justify the formation of this new state? (Can you discover anything in the pictures to justify this step on the part of the Peace Conference?) What are some of the things which bind us to this new nation? What have been Bohemia's contributions to the world? How large and important a city is Prague? What impressions do you form of it from the pictures? Are there any other large cities in Czechoslovakia?

**Pictorial Digest of the World's News,** pp. 444-447. Which of these pictures call attention to conditions in our own country? How? Which, if any, emphasize some of our world relations? Which would you select as representing the most important problem of the day? Why? With these pictures as a basis, prepare a statement of what our country faces in the form of problems to be solved. Are these matters for Congress alone? For the President? What is our responsibility, if any? Do these pictures indicate that any real progress is being made in the settlement of world affairs? What picture or pictures call attention to world difficulties? How serious do you regard these? Do the pictures as a whole seem to indicate a general improvement in conditions throughout the world, or the opposite? Explain. Note the different countries that are the scenes of these events. Which seems to be facing the greatest difficulties? (In this connection see picture and article p. 448.) How does our country compare with these as to conditions here and pressing problems? Do these pictures seem to indicate that the problems before the various nations are becoming more complex or less so? Why?

## Stay Away from Europe

Continued from page 470

liners can carry 1,231 first, 1,380 second. The White Star line is at present reserving only fifty places for travelers from France. This number will be raised to 200 in September when this line again begins to stop at Cherbourg.

It can be reasoned out that if there is a

Who is the most interesting person pictured here, and why?

**Canada's Capital Entertains the Prince of Wales,** p. 449. How is he being entertained? What sort of a welcome is he receiving? How do you explain this? What is the relation of the premier of Canada to the heir to the British throne? What is the exact relation of the King of England to the Canadian Government? What does the enthusiasm shown by the people seem to indicate with reference to the relations between Canada and England? Have they always been cordial? Are all Canadians of English descent? How long have these families of English descent been on this side of the Atlantic? Is Canada a comparatively new or a comparatively old country from the point of view of settlement? What are the chief points in Canadian history which help explain the Canada of today? What is this visit likely to mean at this time to Canada? to England? to the rest of the world? Read Bradley's *Canada in the Home University Library Series.* (Holt).

**A Welcome from Great Britain's Rulers,** p. 441. How many nations were included in this welcome? Indicate as far as you can just what England's connection with each has been during the last five years. Arrange in a debit and credit column what each owes to the other. On which side does the balance seem to rest? What is England's position among the nations of the world as a result? Are these circumstances likely to mean a decided change for her? What is her position to be in the League of Nations? What that of these Allies? Does any danger threaten the world from this source? Explain.

**"Let 'er Buck!" At Calgary's Stampede,** p. 451. Where is Calgary? Are these scenes common in this part of the country? What would they indicate as to the country, the people and their occupations? How would this celebration compare with a fair in this country? What objects are sought in such an affair? How does this part of Canada correspond in interests and development to the rest of the Dominion? How do you explain the interest of the Canadian Government in these exercises? Could you find anything like this in any part of our country? Is there any part of the United States in which the interests and occupations of our people are similar?

**Carry On! Cover.** Explain the picture? Who is the old man? Who does the young man represent? What has the old man done? How important has his work been? How important in comparison is the task before the young man? Point out the importance of each of the objects stated here and to what extent this young man and his fellows can realize them? (To understand the part the old man has taken in the past it will be necessary to review our history, especially since 1865.)

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WHEN you stop to think of the responsibility that your car-brakes carry—can any brake-lining be too good?

We believe not.

And the watchful care we exercise in making Non-Burn bears out this belief.

## JOHNS-MANVILLE NON-BURN ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING

Non-Burn is the result of years of experience in making brake-lining for heavy-duty machinery. We have learned exactly what kind of asbestos fibres are best suited for braking service, and have no difficulty in getting these heat-resistant, durable fibres because we have the pick of our own enormous mine output to choose from.

But even though your safety were not at stake, we would still insist that Non-Burn be the best brake-lining made—because Non-Burn is Johns-Manville to thousands of motorists, who judge our products by the reputation of our name.

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Not by paring. That's a risky make-shift, and results are brief.

Not by harsh, haphazard methods made by non-scientific men.

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Apply it and the pain stops instantly. Forget it for two days. Remove it, and the corn is gone for good.

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**Stops Pain Instantly**  
**Ends Corns Completely**  
**25 Cents—At Druggists**



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around the steamship company offices may have a restaging.

What of the unrest in Europe? If the traveler wishes to take his chances, he has that privilege. However, if he has not fully realized what the condition is, let him consider that Europe has been suffering from an extraordinary state of economic demoralization, which grew steadily worse through the long sitting of the Peace Conference. A situation of vast unemployment and government doles exists interwoven, like a Chinese puzzle, with a condition of labor shortage and high wages and strikes. Bolshevism, so little understood, spreads its wings athwart the sun. In France the populace lived through the war on the diet of the phrase, "C'est la guerre!" They lived through the rumblings of the Peace Conference on the diet, "The Germans will pay." The national fortune was spent under "C'est la guerre," and was not regained under the other slogan. Slowly the populace has awakened to its debts; that is, to the decline of the value of the franc and the realization of heavy taxes to come. The thought of the people, economical and political, is in a state of flux. It is too vaulting for a foreigner to make political prophecies, but economically it is plain to see that France must undergo a thorough reorganization towards the one chief end of increased production. In the meantime there is the interregnum of despair and hopelessness, of unrest. The wildest of predictions are current. I saw Paris live through its May First of this year, and my guess proved true that it would not be one-tenth as serious as was forecasted. The café rumors of today are even more ugly and no doubt proportionately exaggerated. One hears the absurd prediction that the guillotine of red revolution will again stand in the Place de la Concorde.

If you were a tourist in Europe before the war, you are naturally entertaining a remembrance of general expenses. But do you know what living expenses are today? Do you know that every hotel in Paris is crowded to its last room, and that there is scarcely an apartment to be had? Of course many of the hotels were requisitioned for war uses, and some will soon be released, but on the other hand after-the-war readjustment has brought about a marked increase of travel and the need of hotel accommodations by the French themselves.

The hotel charges in Paris today are the highest in Europe, and probably the highest in the world. As a personal experience I might record that as soon as the influx began in Paris after the cessation of the "Bertha" days, I found my weekly hotel bill showing four raises in the seven days. Three changes followed successively. Under the last was a notation by the proprietor, "This is the present price of your room." The raises were, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$2.00, \$2.00. This daily increase, with the *taxe de luxe* of ten per cent., suddenly doubled the war prices which I had been paying, and then some. I had had a warning of the first \$2.00 a day raise, but not concerning the others. In fact, when I had agreed to the first raise, the proprietor had said, "It isn't as if I were going to keep on raising you. This is final."

Before the war, one could standardize expenditures in France, and by a little managing keep within a definite sum. Today there is no standardization except to pay what is asked.

The available accommodations both in transatlantic travel and in the hotels here is very little over that which can take care of the business men who have imperative reasons for coming. If these accommodations have to be bid for, it will certainly be a handicap against the business man. On the other hand, the battlefields will be there next summer and the devastation of the villages will be no less a sinister sight. Those coming to find the graves of their fallen will have much better arrangements made for them later. Above all, next summer will not be this coming, coalless winter.

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## Freak Pitching Must Go

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

THE cleanest sport in the world.

That is the term which has been applied to baseball for many years, and the fact that the game really has been as clean as its reputation has brought it more followers than any other modern pastime and extended its popularity to several foreign nations.

Pause and consider the fearful black eye which professional baseball received after the United States entered the war against Germany and its undreamed-of "come back" this season, and you will appreciate the wonderful hold which the game has upon the American public. The baseball season of 1918 was little short of disastrous, and last winter there wasn't an official or a club owner in the major leagues who anticipated anything better than standing a tremendous loss this year. So fearful were they of the outcome that when the schedule for 1919 was arranged the number of games was materially reduced from the total of preceding seasons.

Just previous to the opening of the current playing season, I interviewed both President Johnson, of the American League, and President Heydler, of the National League. By that time both officials had seen and recognized the advance agents of returning prosperity, and stated that they looked for a "pretty good year in baseball." That the actual result has surpassed their fondest anticipations is perfectly obvious. The 1919 season will go down in baseball history as the most prosperous the sport ever has known. Practically all of the clubs have made money—some of them large fortunes; and the attendance in most places has been unprecedented. The largest crowd that ever attempted to see a ball game assembled at the Polo Grounds, New York City, for the third double-header between the Giants and Reds, when the latter made their final swing through the East. There were more than 60,000 persons in that baseball-mad throng, and in the attempts of the fans to force their way upon the playing field after all the seats had been filled, gates were smashed down and several persons injured.

But, and I regret to say it, there are two black marks against modern baseball, and the current season has, unfortunately, seen them gaining strength. These black marks are, first, an increased tendency on the part of the players of certain clubs to quarrel with the umpires, and, second, an added number of pitchers who are striving to win games by putting foreign substances on the balls which they pitch, a habit which is not only against the general playing rules, but is close to the borderline of dishonesty. Unless these two evils are checked, they are going to have a serious effect on the game.

Already the fans are complaining about these two unfortunate conditions, and are making inquiry in a no uncertain manner as to why the major league presidents and the club owners are not doing something to stop them. To be sure, the umpires are striving with more or less success to combat the two things complained of, but they are not receiving the necessary support from their superiors and the club owners to effect the desired relief.

Matters, however, have reached such a point that it is certain that methods of relief will be discussed at the league meetings next winter, particularly as the men financially interested in the sport as officials and club backers desire to continue the 1919 prosperity. There is no doubt that something radical will be done to curb the players who have been in the habit of trying to cover up their own shortcomings by quarreling with the umpires. Men who are needed upon the field should not be permitted to kick themselves out of games just because they refuse to control their

tempers. Neither should men who fail in attempted plays be permitted to try and pass the blame to the umpires, and even incite the fans to take their side of the argument. To be sure, the class of persistent kickers is comparatively small when compared with the great mass of honest, capable and orderly players, but they are sufficiently numerous to injure the game, and must be dealt with severely in future. A rule which would compel an offending player to pay a fine if he were put out of a game for disputing with an umpire would soon effect a most happy change, for nobody hates to pay out money more than the average ball player, unless there is a full hundred per cent. return. And it will take a decidedly philosophical ball player to decide that he has had several dollars' worth of satisfaction by merely hearing verbal abuse upon an indicator holder.

There is also another class of baseball player, extremely limited in number, who will feel the effects of this fine. He is the individual who quarrels with the umpires because he wants to be expelled from the playing field that he may attend the races or some other entertainment, or who doesn't feel absolutely fit physically and is peeved because his manager orders him to play.

The question of how to prevent various pitchers from putting foreign substances on the ball is going to be the one which will give the league presidents and club owners the most food for thought, and the one which will tax their ingenuity to invent a workable ruling. Every man directly connected with baseball, all of the sport writers and a good many of the fans know that certain pitchers are deliberately tampering with the ball for the purpose of winning games, something which they probably would be unable to do if they depended upon their skill alone. And the unfortunate part of this situation is that these players are being encouraged openly by their managers and the owners of the clubs to which they belong. This method of winning ball games is unsportsmanlike, if not actually dishonest, and if the integrity of the game is to be maintained it must be eliminated, and Presidents Johnson and Heydler must lead the reform movement. From my own observation I should say that this bad habit originated in the American League. Certainly that organization has gained an unenviable notoriety because of the weird methods used by some of its pitchers, and the fact that the methods were not frowned upon but, apparently, were encouraged. In recent years the evil has cropped up in various spots in the National League, and that organization now has about as many freak pitchers as has its rival.

Now and then statements have been printed that both Presidents Johnson and Heydler are opposed to these freak deliveries, but they have continued, thrived and grown. Recently I was informed that President Johnson is going to launch a real movement against freak pitching next winter, and that he will strive for the elimination of everything from the spitball to the "shine." I asked President Heydler for an opinion on this matter, and he said: "While I agree that all of this freak pitching should be abolished, I confess that at this time I do not know how we could frame a rule which could be enforced. It would be easy enough to prevent the use of the spitball, because it can be instantly detected, and a pitcher could be penalized every time he put the ball to his mouth. But the use of paraffin, emery, licorice, talcum and other substances is another matter. It would be hard to detect the pitchers using these because they might conceal the substances in their uniforms or, in the case of emery paper, have it hidden in their sleeves.

"We might make a rule to prohibit a



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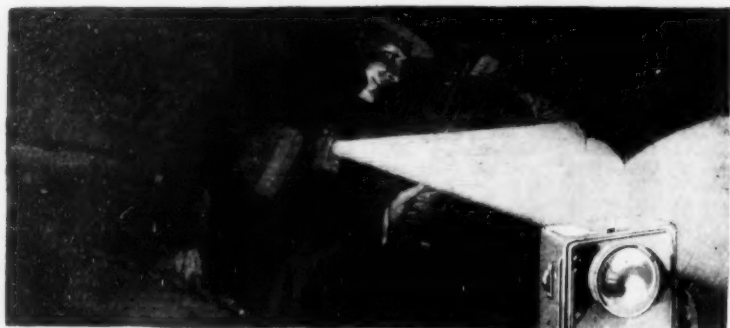
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pitcher from touching a ball to any part of his uniform, but this surely would be a hard condition if enforced upon a wet day. It is probable, though, that some new rules regarding pitching will be adopted during the coming winter, but their enforcement may not be called for until 1920. This would give the spitball and other freak twirlers a season in which to develop new deliveries."

### Some Suggestions

The fact that a good rule is hard to enforce is no reason why a bad condition should be permitted to continue. I believe in a pitching rule which would absolutely prohibit a pitcher from putting a ball to his mouth or rubbing it on his clothing. In the event of a pitcher being required to work in the rain he could be supplied with a small, clean, dry towel when he went into the box each inning. These towels could be bought and kept sealed, the same as the balls, until opened by the umpires, to prevent their being tampered with, and the cost would be comparatively small. Players also should be prevented from using licorice and other substances to discolor balls, and should be penalized for cutting the covers and roughing the surfaces either with emery paper or their finger nails. It has gotten to such a point that players, with the assistance of their nails, can cut the cover of a ball almost as neatly as if they used a knife. If this is clean sport, then I don't recognize it. In addition the fans have mighty little respect for a team manager who would be willing to countenance such methods for the sake of winning pennants, or even games. It is a short-sighted policy for men to use questionable methods today for the sake of quick financial returns without a care for the future of the sport. Presidents Johnson and Heydler have the power to make the desired clean-up. If the club owners who have been profiting because of questionable pitching by their men try to block the reform, show them up. The sport writers will do the rest.

### O'Day's Ideas

Hank O'Day, the veteran umpire of the National League, is a close student of the game, and his suggestions regarding changes in the rules and advice concerning methods for improving the play always are given respectful consideration by his superiors and the various team managers and club owners. Recently Hank spoke bluntly concerning the two matters which the baseball "powers that be" must take up and act upon during the coming winter.

"There is one sure way in which kicking can be stopped," said O'Day, "and the responsibility for cleaning up the game in this respect rests squarely upon the shoulders of the owners. The argument that players cannot be stopped from making kicks in the heat of play and that it is simply human nature for a man to become ugly and abusive when he is excited is all rubbish. If such performances were simply a display of human nature, all players would make nuisances of themselves upon the diamond; but we are perfectly aware that this is not the case. The persistent kickers are in the very small minority, and for the sake of themselves, the pleasure of the fans and the good of the game they must be suppressed.

"The officials and club leaders of the two major leagues also should get together and stop another growing evil which is not baseball, does not belong in baseball and should have been eliminated from baseball when it first made its appearance. I mean the practice of pitchers putting outside substances on the ball and adopting other unfair tricks to make it take baffling darts and breaks. Today some of the pitchers are putting about everything on the ball except paris green and T. N. T., and it is obvious that they continue simply because efforts to stop them by the team heads have not been made. These pitchers put paraffin, grease, tallow talcum—anything on the ball which will do the work."

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The majority of Philadelphia's ministers earn less than \$1,500 a year.

Because she complained of his coming home late, a man in Jersey City shot and killed his wife.

More than 300 officers of the navy have resigned because of meager salaries and high cost of living.

A New York woman who died lately left her companion \$75,000, her butler \$35,000 and her chauffeur a \$7,000 automobile.

A pair of shoes sold by a manufacturer for \$5.50 was displayed in a Boston store 400 yards from the factory marked \$12.

Houston, Texas, has one of the most beautiful boulevards in the country, and a movement is on foot to rid it of many unsightly billboards.

A consignment of 60,000 pounds of sugar from a Government warehouse sent to Albany, N. Y., was not put on sale, as it was found to be wet and unfit.

A New York woman, who was missing from home for six days, was discovered in the Tombs. She had been arrested for shoplifting and had given an assumed name.

A wealthy man in Pittsburgh, Pa., has sued his wife for divorce, alleging that he was forced to sleep on the floor so that the family dog might occupy his place by his wife's side.

An instructor in a Philadelphia public school was dismissed by the board of education on the charge of insubordination, because he refused to teach his pupils a ragtime love song.

Governor Lowden of Illinois, after pinning French war crosses on two returned soldiers, said: "I have not learned to kiss men, but I can hug these boys as heartily as any Frenchman can"—and he did so.

The paying teller of a wrecked Philadelphia bank when arraigned on charges of embezzlement said: "Well, I've flown high. I've had a pretty good time." He had in his possession checks for \$305,000.

A Chicago woman, whose husband had been arrested on the charge of being a "masher," said she did not blame her husband, and indignantly exclaimed: "It's the fault of the short skirts. They make the men flirt."

Representative Mason of Illinois demands that American troops be withdrawn from Siberia, claiming that they are kept there as "a collection agency to enforce payment on some ancient Russian bonds held in this country."

While the telephone systems were under Government control, a repair man went into a broker's office in New York to repair a telephone. He finished in fifteen minutes and then stood watching the ticker for two hours at Government expense.

Representative Carl W. Riddick, speaking in Congress "as a plain farmer from the far Western State of Montana," said: "The biggest contribution to high living costs has been the waste and extravagance of public administration."

Only 141,132 immigrants entered the United States in the year ending June 30, 1919. In the five years following June 30, 1914, the total immigration was 1,172,670. Compared with 5,174,741 in the five years preceding the outbreak of the war—a decrease of more than 4,000,000.

At the recent session of the Retail Credit Men's National Association, a movement was started to improve the national bankruptcy law so as to make it more difficult for an individual to live beyond his means and then to clear the slate by going into voluntary bankruptcy.

The highest class decoration in gold of the recently inaugurated "Gratitude of France" order has been bestowed upon Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador to Vienna, in recognition of her generosity toward French prisoners throughout Austria.

Let the people think!



## Millions of Germs

**Breed in Tooth Film**  
**—Keep It Off**

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*

### Film Wrecks the Teeth

**T**HAT slimy film which you feel with your tongue causes most tooth troubles. The tooth brush does not end it.

The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. In crevices and elsewhere that film clings. That is why your brushing fails to keep teeth white, free from tartar, clean and safe.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So all these troubles have been increasing despite the wide use of the tooth brush.

Dental science, after years of search, has found a film combatant. Able authorities have amply proved this by careful clinical tests. Leading dentists everywhere now urge its daily use.

The method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer a 10-Day Tube free now to everyone for home tests.

### See the Results, Then Decide

The results of Pepsodent are quickly apparent. Some are instant. We ask you to see them—watch them ten days—then decide for yourself about them.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. The inventor has been granted patents by five governments already. It is that invention which makes possible this efficient film combatant.

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U.S.

**The New-Day Dentifrice**

**A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere**

**Send this Coupon for a**  
**10-Day Tube**

Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

This test is most important. Cut out the coupon now. (227)

**Ten-Day Tube Free**

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. 723,  
1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name

Address

## How to Invest \$1,000 to Net \$60 a Year

ONE thousand dollars, invested in a first mortgage serial bond, safeguarded under the **Straus Plan**, will yield \$60 a year with perfect safety. The bonds we offer mature in two to ten years and net 6%. Five hundred dollars will net \$30 a year.

Write for literature describing safe 6% bonds and ask for Circular No. J-903

### S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK INCORPORATED  
150 Broadway CHICAGO  
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco  
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37 years without loss to any investor

## To Larger Savers

Perhaps, out of your income, you can easily save \$100, \$200 or \$300 a month.

If so, you can use the Partial Payment Plan as advantageously as smaller savers.

You can buy securities when you want to, instead of waiting until your tied-up funds are released.

Send for Booklet B-4  
"Partial Payment Plan."

**John Muir & Co.**  
SPECIALISTS IN  
**Odd Lots**  
61 Broadway, N.Y.

## Guaranteed Steamship Bonds 6.30%

The strong demand for steel freight vessels makes them particularly desirable security for FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer an issue secured by modern vessels valued at over 2 1/2 times the bond issue. Maturities 1 to 10 years. Payment GUARANTEED by old established Company whose net profits are over 10 times interest requirements.

We have handled a large amount of steamship and marine equipment bonds and in no instance has there been a delay in payment of principal or interest.

Ask for Circular No. 1044 L.W.

**Peabody, Houghteling & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1865  
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Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

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Members New York Stock Exchange  
42 Broadway New York

It pays to buy Bonds from a dependable bank located in the vicinity where the Bonds originate.

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**NORTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**  
Seattle, - - Washington

## THE STOCK MARKET

offers splendid opportunities with Puts and Calls. Hand-some profits made out of them the past 18 months, in U. S. Steel, Baldwin and many other stocks. Write for booklet L, which explains how Puts and Calls operate.

**WILLIAM H. HERBST**

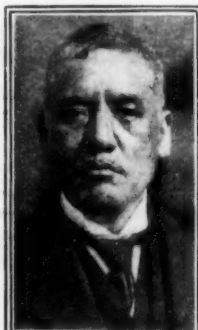
20 Broad Street New York City

## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



MAJOR GUY T. SCOTT

Who was elected president of the Continental Trust Company of Washington, D. C., to succeed his father, Senator Nathan B. Scott, made chairman of the board of directors. Major Scott was formerly an army officer.



KICHIKEI UCHIDA

Former Vice-Minister of Communications of Japan, and prominent in Oriental transportation circles, who has organized a Japanese company, with a capital of \$25,000,000, to build a cable to America from Japan.



ROBERT J. MCKAY

Vice-President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, which has \$60,000,000 of deposits. He is treasurer of the influential Chicago Association of Commerce and also of the National Security League of Chicago.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE country is getting what it needs, and that is a campaign of education. Demagogues, trust busters, soap-box orators, and the I. W. W. have all had their day. Now that we are facing a critical situation, the other side is being heard. Perhaps it is its own fault that it was not heard before, but capital is always timid, or else too busy to pay heed to anything but the matter of making money.

Beyond question, as President Vail of the American Telephone Co. says, fundamental conditions in this country are still sound. The trouble is not underneath. It is on the surface. Agitation upsets things. Sometimes it does good because it brings matters to a focus. Things are coming to a focus just now.

The peace treaty is nearer solution on the basis of compromise than it ever has been; the Cummins Bill in the Senate has put the railroad question straight up to Congress, and the President's message to the railroad men has set forth, in a few strong words, that the high cost of living is in its essence due to the high cost of labor, and that they go up and down together.

The Administration may as well make up its mind that the League of Nations will not go through as it stands. Leading Democrats are in favor of reservations to protect the Monroe Doctrine, the power of Congress, domestic control, the power of withdrawal and the equalization of the American vote with that of Great Britain. Senators who stood out for these reservations will some day be remembered gratefully by all our people. Now that it is understood that the League can go through only with reservations, let them be accepted and get this perplexing question out of the way.

And so with the railroads. The Cummins bill may not be the best, but it at least provides for two or three essentials: First, it ends governmental control; secondly, it proposes to put an end to dis-

astrous strikes; and, thirdly, it safeguards the interests of the employees.

The campaign of education on the strike question is doing its work, and inspiring members of Congress with the courage that they have sadly lacked. It was inspiring to read the address by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, one of the leading Democratic members, declaring: "The time has come when Congress must protect the public against loss of life and property, and widespread suffering, which will inevitably result if the railroads should be tied up by a general strike."

The public is having a campaign of education, too, concerning the merits of big business. Even the packers are having their day in Washington. At last we are having the truth on both sides of the packers' question. Conceding that in the past, as in every other line of business, there were injustices, it is now developed that these occurred years ago, and that for the past few years the conduct of the packers has been satisfactory, not only to the live stock producers, but also to the wholesalers and retailers. An army of these from all parts of the country have promptly come forward to challenge the charges against the packers. I admire their courage. I have no reason to believe that they have not told the truth.

The best authority in this country on the high cost of living, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, publicly says that the crest has been reached and that the downward tendency will continue. The law of supply and demand will settle the matter.

The Foreign Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York's latest bulletin shows that food, cotton and tobacco furnish the secret of the unexampled \$7,000,000,000 export record of the United States in 1919, and that the foods included meats, fish, eggs, butter, condensed milk, edible oils, beans, vegetables, fruits and sugar. Is it any wonder that with billions in value of these food

## Trustworthy Investment



There is observable throughout the country a very marked tendency toward safe investment.

And as a result bonds such as our 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds are in greater demand than ever before.

Their known safety and stability together with their liberal interest rate makes them the most desirable form of investment to be had.

Mail your request today for  
"Questions and Answers on Bond Investment"

**Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.**

90 E. Griswold St.

Detroit

(242)

## AJAX Oil Company

Operating in Burkburnett field. Substantial daily production. Six wells now drilling. Monthly dividends of 1%. Ample acreage for future development.

CIRCULAR A. L. W.

**Farson, Son & Co.**

Members New York Stock Exchange  
115 Broadway, New York

## Questions and Answers

ON FINANCIAL SUBJECTS BY  
J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York

Contains informing articles pertaining to stock market subjects with enough romance and pep to interest readers. Free to applicants.

UNDER THIS HEADING

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 478 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."



products going abroad, prices are higher at home?

But the tide is beginning to turn. Mr. Hoover tells us that other nations are providing their own food supplies. This means that calls on us will rapidly diminish, and inevitably, under the natural law of supply and demand, prices will fall. And then what about wages? If their rise is based on the increased cost of living, will their fall be concurrent with a decrease in living cost?

The enormous profits of the sugar industry, the rubber tire and automobile and other lines, including some food and candy products, are bound to lessen with the inevitable decline in prices, which must come as foreign nations are enabled to provide for their own domestic wants without drawing upon us as heavily as they have had to do during the war period.

For this reason, profits should be taken on the handsome advance these securities have had, on the financial showing that the unparalleled foreign demand has made possible.

Sagacious ones are taking these profits and putting them aside in the prime securities, like the financial obligations of our Government. They will wait patiently for another period of low prices which some foresee during the election excitement of the approaching presidential year.

This is a long vista ahead, but safe operators in Wall Street are those who take a long view of things and have patience to await the outcome of their judgment.

T., ALGONA, IOWA: Roper Group Mining quoted about 50c per share is at present only a gamble.

C., KILBOURN, WIS.: It would not be wise to exchange for National Leather stock such a sound security as Swift & Co.

B., NORWICH, N. Y.: I would keep out of steel and iron for the present. Labor conditions have not yet ceased to be a menace.

C., BANGOR, ME.: Any proposition from a stranger offering to make you rich quickly may be set down unqualifiedly as a fake.

M., ERIE, PA.: In these uncertain times, it would seem like tempting Providence not to take a \$63 per share profit on Port Lobos stock.

R., COLUMBUS, OHIO: The railroad situation is too uncertain to recommend purchase of low-priced, non-dividend-paying stocks like B. & O. common, at this time.

S., DALLAS, TEXAS: In this market buying for a quick turn should be done at the ticker. N. Y. C. and A. T. & T. are both good propositions. Just now International Mercantile Marine pfd. looks better.

T., DETROIT, MICH.: American Light & Traction Co. has been prospering and paying liberal dividends. It reported a deficit in 1918, but has a large surplus. The common is a business man's purchase.

S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: The Sugar Cane By-Products Co. was organized to manufacture paper from cane. I always declared the stock to be highly speculative, and your unprofitable experience proves it.

B., SCOTTSVILLE: Coca-Cola's statement of earnings indicates high prosperity, and generous dividends are expected. If this expectation is realized, the stock is one of the best speculations around \$40.

M., MONROE, GA.: Ajax Oil is a newcomer in this market. The company has large holdings, is a producer, and has declared an initial dividend on its A shares. The stock is a fair business man's speculation.

S., GOODHUE, MINN.: Kansas-Okla. Consolidated Oil Co.'s holdings are not large, and unless they are extended the production must some day fall off. I would prefer the stock of a stronger organization.

S., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.: Bay State Oil & Gas Co. is making returns to stockholders and is a fairly good cheap-stock speculation. But it would be better to buy the shares of some stronger, well-established dividend-payer.

W., PITTSBURGH: The American Milling Co. is a going concern, but has paid no dividends since January, 1918, when it paid 12%. The company suffered severe loss by fire. The common stock is too speculative. The pfd. is more attractive.

S., HARVARD, ILL.: Midvale is preferable to the coppers and the oil stock you mention. Better take your profit on Chino and sell the other coppers when you can get out even. Okla. P. & R. does not seem to have much speculative possibility at present.

D., COLUMBUS, OHIO: The German mark has lately been quoted in New York at less than a nickel. If Germany should settle down and become prosperous once more the mark would eventually recover. But that seems a long time away. Purchase of marks is a gamble.

W., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: As the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co. has been paying 12% on par (\$10), the price of \$16.50, does not appear too high, and you might hold your shares. Continental

# Chesterfield

## CIGARETTES

*Turkish and Domestic  
Tobaccos-blended*

—and the blend  
can't be copied



The only ONE out of  
147 Brands  
that does it!

Does what?

Does the one thing that smokers  
have always wished a cigarette would  
do—SATISFY.

Chesterfields not only please the  
taste but they go straight to your  
"smoke-spot." They let you know  
you're smoking. That's what we  
mean by SATISFY.

It's all in the blend—the private  
formula of the manufacturer—and the  
blend can't be copied.

Chesterfields are certainly different—

*They Satisfy*

—and their moisture-proof  
package keeps them firm and  
fresh, whatever the weather.

*Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*

## Ten Million Americans are only Fifty Per Cent Fit for Work This Morning

**T**HEY are not sick in the sense that they must stay home from shop or factory or keep out of the kitchen. They are simply clogged up with an accumulation of waste matter which should have been out of their bodies from three to seven days ago.

This waste matter is breeding poisons in their intestines. These poisons are interfering with the normal working of their brains and muscles; damaging their nerves and making it easy for disease-germs to get a strong foothold.

**THESE TEN MILLION AMERICANS ARE WILFUL VICTIMS OF CONSTIPATION**—and Constipation is the worst national menace we face.

"WILFUL" victims, because Constipation can be relieved.

NUJOL will relieve it!

It will relieve without in any way interfering with the daily round of duties and without causing any pain or bodily discomfort.

NUJOL is not a drug nor a medicine. It is simply a clear, tasteless, odorless liquid that relieves constipation by softening the impacted mass of waste and lubricating the walls of the intestines so as to make elimination prompt and easy.

NUJOL will keep you well because Nujol will keep your system clean. Infections seldom attack those in perfect health.

With a clean colon, you will have fifty per cent less illness, and will feel fifty per cent better all the time.

If you are one of this ten million, you should begin taking Nujol today. If you know any of the ten million, you should tell them about Nujol as soon as you can. This will be not only a favor to them, but a favor to your country—for in view of the fact that Constipation is a national curse, Nujol is a national need.

For valuable health booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger"—free, write to Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 B'way, N. Y.

**WARNING:** Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade-Mark. All druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.



**Nujol**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
*For Constipation*  
**SICKNESS PREVENTION**

Motors stock pays 6% on par, or 60c a year. There is nothing to indicate its immediate advance.

**L., CLEVELAND, OHIO:** Among attractive foreign bonds are Anglo-French External Loan 5's; United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 5 1/2's; Government of Switzerland 5 1/2's, and Swedish Government 30 year 6's. All of these are selling below par and make an excellent yield.

**S., TURNERS FALLS, MASS.:** A very good investment would be found for your \$1,000 in bonds of the best class that always have a ready market on the stock exchange. Among the best are the International Mercantile Marine 6's now selling around 90 and redeemable at 110.

**H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.:** American Ice pfd. is safer than the common, and pays 6%. If you can buy American Beet Sugar at \$81, you will do well. It is higher than that now. Willys-Overland at \$31 would be a fair speculation. Tobacco Products Export is well backed and has speculative possibilities.

**H., NEW YORK CITY:** I agree with you that there is no fairness in underwriting stock at \$12 and then boosting it to \$50 on the Curb or the Exchange. But why does not the Federal Trade Commission take up some of these obvious wrongs instead of seeking to find flaws in established business-enterprises?

**P., GENEVA, SWITZERLAND:** You can with reasonable safety invest \$2,500 each in Central Leather first 5's; U. S. Rubber 7% notes; Duquesne Light Co. 6's; and Beth. Steel purchase money and imp. 5's. As the Single Service Package Corporation was incorporated as far back as 1908 and is not yet a dividend payer, its stock has not an investment quality.

**T., CAZENOVIA, N. Y.:** The least-risky speculations for a man with \$1,000 are the pfd. stocks and bonds of leading industrial corporations. But there are common shares, which, if bought on marked reactions, are attractive speculatively. Among these are Union Bag & Paper, American Locomotive, American Beet Sugar, Pressed Steel Car, and Anglo-American Oil.

**H., BAD AXE, MICH.:** Strong men founded and manage the American International Corporation. Stockholders are required to pay by October 15 a balance of \$20 per share required to complete the capitalization. The corporation is paying 6% on paid-in capital. If you buy now, you must be prepared to meet the \$20 payment in October if called. The stock is a well-regarded speculation.

**C., PANAMA:** Swedish 6% bonds are well regarded in this market. Industrial pfd. stocks that may be recommended include Corn Products pfd., Int. Mer. Marine pfd., American Woolen pfd., and U. S. Steel pfd. All these pay 7% on par, and more than 6% on market price. It can not be foreseen whether China will bring out a big loan soon. Cuban and Argentine bonds are reasonably safe.

**G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.:** Allen Oil advanced on expectations that it would successfully develop a well that promised good results. No report has been published, but expectations were probably not realized. The company has a good acreage in promising territory, but the stock is purely speculative. Big Ledge is one of the least promising of mining stocks, and Erie common may never pay a dividend. Neither is "a good buy."

**F., TOLEDO, OHIO:** First mortgage real estate bonds are well regarded by conservative financiers. They certainly meet your requirements of "reasonable safety, good yield and stable price." You might invest \$5,000 in the issue you mention and diversify by putting the remaining \$5,000 into other real estate bonds or farm mortgage bonds. The last named are favored by many of the largest investors. The insurance companies have bought hundreds of millions of dollars worth of them for their reserve funds.

**G., SHARON, PA.:** The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company's first col. 7's are a reasonably safe business man's investment but funds of an estate should be especially safeguarded. The company is a good dividend payer. The Congoleum Company is new and its success yet to be determined. Its 7's are a business man's purchase. It would be safer to buy bonds of long-established, dividend-paying companies—such issues as American Smelting first 5's, Beth. Steel first & ref. 5's; Illinois Steel deb. 4 1/2's; Wilson & Co. first 6's; U. S. Rubber first & ref. 5's; American Tel. & Tel. col. 4's and U. S. Steel 4's.

**R., BALTIMORE, MD.:** You carry your distrust of railroad bonds too far. You were not well advised in your purchase of income and debenture issues of weak companies. The first mortgage bonds of leading railroads are, in spite of every adverse condition, still good investments. Not even the Plumb Plan could deprive them of their intrinsic worth. U. P. first 4's, Atchison gen. 4's, So. Pac. conv. 5's, Chicago & Northwestern gen. 5's, Norfolk & Western gen. 6's, N. Y. C. & St. L. first 4's, Penna. gen. 5's, L. & N. unified 4's, and C. C. C. & St. L. gen. 5's are sterling securities that can confidently be bought and held.

### Free Booklets for Investors

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, recommend first mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200. and up and will send their loan list No. 716 to any applicant.

For professional reports on Western mines and securities investors should communicate with Aguard & Thorniley, well-known engineers, 520-7 I. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Investors who regularly read the "Bache Review" are well guided in their transactions, and are more likely to win success. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

First mortgage bonds, yielding 6 1/2 per cent., based on Seattle apartment house property, and coming in units of \$250, \$500 and \$1,000, are dealt in by the Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Washington. The company invites correspondence.

J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, will supply free on application his Special Letter "I.G." describing convertible bonds which have attractions at present beyond their ordinary investment value.

The Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, offers as a safe investment Kansas and Oklahoma farm loans, the benefits of which may be obtained by investors with as little as \$100. The company employs the partial payment plan and will send details to any interested person.

Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York, are handling the stock of the Ajax Oil Co., operating in the Burkhurst field, with a daily production of more than 5,000 barrels, and paying monthly dividends of 1%. Full particulars are given in circular A.L.W., which may be obtained free of Farson, Son & Co.

Four editions of "Questionnaire for Investors," published by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, have nearly been exhausted, and the demand continues. This is because the booklet is a common-sense indicator of what constitutes a sound investment. Investors guided by it avoid loss. Copies may be had by asking Straus & Co. for circular No. 1-001.

Inviting securities are offered by G. L. Miller & Co., 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., in the shape of 7 per cent. bonds, secured by first mortgage on income-producing real estate in leading Southern cities. The bonds are serial and mature in 2 to 10 years, and are protected by an ample sinking fund. For complete information write to the company for its booklet, "Miller Service," and a list of its current offerings.

A new edition of a useful booklet, "Oils and Peace," has been issued by Dunham & Co., investment securities, 43 Exchange Place, New York. It contains facts enabling investors to judge the possibilities of the great oil industry, the value of whose exports from the United States to date is more than \$4,000,000,000. Those interested in oil securities will do well to consult this little publication. To get it write to Dunham & Co. for booklet 3-DD.

In buying the 6% pfd. stock of the Cities Service Co., one is virtually making a diversified investment. For the company has 117 successful subsidiaries in 22 states, all controlled by a centralized management, and all contributing to the parent organization's treasury. An attractive feature of this stock is that it pays monthly dividends. It is one of the most stable securities in the market. For complete details write for circular LW-7 to Henry L. Doherty Co., Bond Department, 60 Wall St., New York.

A desirable investment opportunity for one of limited means is offered by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. It consists of a combination of six select \$100 bonds, which can be bought for \$555, and which provides a monthly income. The average yield on the investment is 6.43%. The bonds comprise American Tel. & Tel. conv. 6's, C. C. C. & St. L. new 6's, Seaboard Airline 6's, Southern Pacific-San Fran. Term. 4's, Virginian Railway first 5's, and Orange County Pub. Serv. first 6's. Circular U-4, explanatory of this offering, will be sent by Muir & Co. to any address.

### OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested  
All answers regarded strictly confidential.

In 1916 { I voted for }  
{ or did not vote }

In 1920 I wish to vote for

Reader's Name

Address

Please cut out and mail to

**EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY**  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

### TOTAL VOTE TO SEPTEMBER 3

GENERAL WOOD, 848; change from Wilson, 95.  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 341; change from Hughes, 33.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 176; change from Wilson, 22.  
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 234; change from Wilson, 61.  
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 83; change from Wilson, 36.  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 44; change from Wilson, 11.  
WILLIAM G. MCADOO, 66; change from Wilson, 40.  
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 67; change from Wilson, 10.  
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 48; change from Wilson, 10.  
GENERAL PERSHING, 20; change from Wilson, 8.  
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 104; change from Wilson, 32.  
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 26; change from Wilson, 5.  
EUGENE V. DEBS, 30; change from Wilson, 12.  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 52; change from Wilson, 43.  
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 134; change from Wilson, 42.

Scattering votes for 48 others, 179; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.



# Camel

## CIGARETTES



**C**AMELS are unlike any cigarette you ever smoked—in quality, in flavor, in mellow-mildness *and in real satisfaction!* Any way you consider Camels they are a cigarette revelation! Camels meet your favor so completely you will want to smoke them liberally—and you can, without tiring your taste!

Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. This blend is so unusual, so delightful, you will prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! It will absolutely answer every wish you ever expressed for a cigarette made to meet your taste!

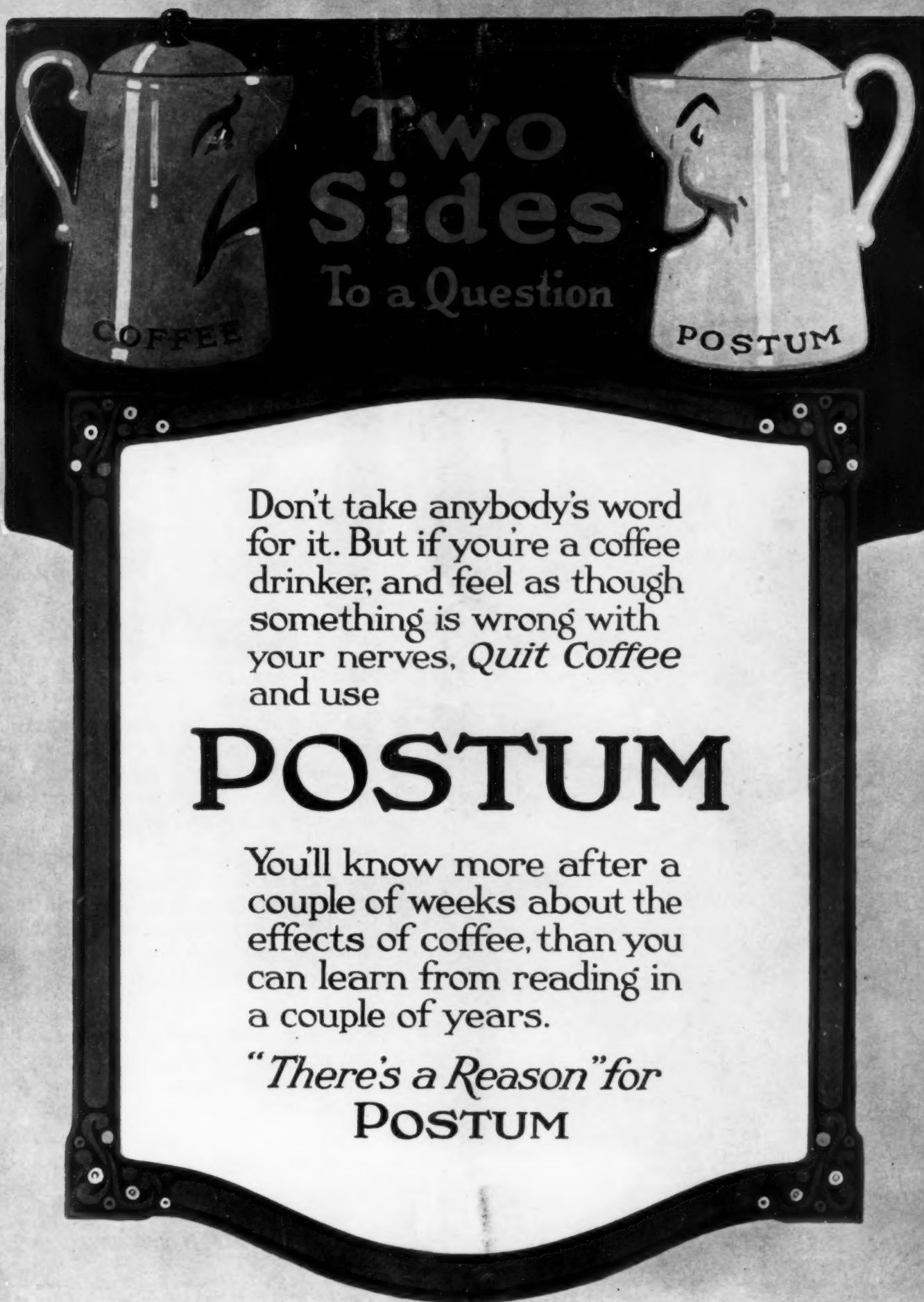
Camels have a smoothness that is as unique as it is refreshing. Yet, Camels have that *all there* body that gives satisfaction so generously. And, you'll enjoy Camels freedom from any unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or any unpleasant cigaretty odor.

You'll quickly realize that you very much prefer Camels quality to premiums, coupons or gifts.

**18 cents a package**

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

**R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.**



## Two Sides To a Question

Don't take anybody's word for it. But if you're a coffee drinker, and feel as though something is wrong with your nerves, *Quit Coffee* and use

# POSTUM

You'll know more after a couple of weeks about the effects of coffee, than you can learn from reading in a couple of years.

*"There's a Reason" for*  
**POSTUM**